FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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4 September Middle East and South Asia Review

LD041302 [Editorial Report]

Gulf Conflict

Gulf Shipping Attacks — Commenting on attacks by unidentified boats on Japanese and Italian ships the night of 2 September, IRNA accused the United States of carrying out military operations to exacerbate tension and of "probably deploying its own speedboats to carry out such attacks." Rebutting Western media reports that Iran was responsible for the attack on the Japanese tanker, IRNA contended that such allegations are disproved by the fact that the ship was carrying Iranian oil. The agency also cited an official Iranian denial of responsibility for the attack on an Italian commercial ship. Nevertheless, Italy protested to Iran over the incident, ANSA reported, noting that the Italian vessel was hit by bazooka shots from a boat that was believed to be Iranian. Japanese shipowners responded to the latest attack on a Japanese ship by temporarily banning Japanese ships from entering the Gulf, KYODO disclosed.

In another development, a Spanish tanker captain reported that a Saudi tanker was sunk by gunfire and two of its crew were killed, though he gave no indication of where or when the incident occurred, according to a 4 September AFP report.

Missile Landings on Kuwait — The Kuwaiti Defense Ministry announced that a missile landed on the southern coast of Kuwait 4 September without causing damage or losses, according to INA. IRNA had earlier cited reports of a similar missile landing in Kuwait the night of 1 September, adding that this "suspicious move" may be linked with the downing of an Iraqi warplane by Kuwaiti air defenses the following day, an incident which is "confirmed" by "reliable sources."

Land Fighting — An Iraqi communique broadcast by Baghdad radio stated that 27 civilians were killed and 66 wounded by Iranian artillery and air attacks. An Iranian military statement carried by Tehran radio warned that if Iraq continues to bomb nonmilitary targets, Iranian forces will bombard Iraqi "military, industrial, and economic centers" without further orders. Regarding the 3 September Iraqi air attacks on Iran, IRNA acknowledged that an "economic unit" in Nahavand was damaged in an air raid. A number of Iranians were killed or injured in a 4 September Iraqi bombardment of Sar Dasht, Tehran radio announced.

Saddam Husayn Address — The Iraqi president told trade unionists in a speech broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio that Iraq will spare no opportunity to facilitate the task of achieving peace, but it will be equally determined not to relinquish one inch of Iraqi territory.

Lebanon

Hostages — A Lebanese-born FRG resident who has been involved in mediation efforts with the kidnappers of two West Germans said the kidnappers have asked him to announce that at least one of the FRG hostages will be released in the next few days, DPA reported.

PLO on Amal Initiative — Proposals by Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri for settling the affairs of the Palestinian camps in Lebanon are welcomed by the PLO as a "positive initiative" that could contribute to ending the tragic situation experienced by the camps and nearby areas during recent years, a PLO spokesman announced in a statement broadcast by Sanaa Voice of Palestine radio. He stressed the PLO's willingness to enter a dialogue to end the camps conflict, and Radio Monte Carlo cited a statement by Fatah Central Committee Salah Khalaf calling for the formation of a PLO-AMAL joint committee. Birri's proposals include lifting the siege of the camps and establishing observation posts at their entrances following the withdrawal of Palestinian fighters from positions east of Sidon, Radio Monte Carlo noted.

Amal-Hizballah Tension — The Ashura ceremonies in Al-Nabatiyah were marked by clashes between Amal and Hizballah supporters, AFP reported, noting that the incident followed criticism of Hizballah by Birri and reaction by Hizballah's Shaykh Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah. However, Birri subsequently stressed his respect for "the imams and the men of religion," adding that "Imam Khomeyni is my leader and I love him," according to Beirut radio.

Jordan

Husayn-Mubarak Talks — King Husayn met with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak in Alexandria 3 September, MENA reported, adding that the talks covered the Palestinian issue, the international peace conference, and the Gulf war.

Waters Agreement With Syria — Visiting Syrian Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm signed an agreement with his Jordanian counterpart on the use of the Al-Yarmuk River waters, Amman radio announced. The project provides for the construction of a dam and reservoir which will be used for irrigation in both countries. Israeli water experts cited by Jerusalem television said the dam will not damage Israel's water supply.

Israel

Reporting on the trial of Mordekhay Vanunu, Jerusalem radio noted that the prosecution permitted publication of the charges against him, adding that the indictment includes details of secret information leaked by Vanunu from the Negev nuclear research station. The information included reports on the structure of the station, classified development projects, and other confidential matters. Vanunu's trial will resume at the beginning of October, IDF radio disclosed.

Libya

Asset Ruling — The treasury secretary welcomed a British High Court ruling that the U.S. Bankers' Trust in London return some 300 million dollars of frozen assets to Libya, Tripoli television reported. The Libyan official viewed the decision as a victory against U.S. "arrogance."

New Collectives — In line with Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's recommendations, the General People's Committee passed a resolution providing for the "collective" ownership of light and medium industries, JANA noted. Companies will be

owned by their workers and by others who wish to participate in the shares of the collective or cooperative units.

Sudan

The Democratic Unionist Party and the Al-Ummah Party have agreed to restore their coalition government and preparations are under way for a meeting between the party leaders to reach final agreement on a new basis for the coalition, SUNA reported.

Turkey

A mine laid by "separatist terrorists" killed eight people and injured five in Mardin Province, ANATOLIA reported.

Middle East Officials Interviewed on Gulf
LD040044 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1915 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Interviews with Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi foreign minister, in Tunis; Mohammad Larijani, Iranian deputy foreign minister, in Tehran; Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee; and Chedli Klibi, Arab League secretary general, presented on the "Panorama" program by interviewer Alajos Chrudinak; dates and places of 'Arafat and Klibi interviews not given — recorded]

[Excerpts] [Chrudinak] Kuwait, the much envied oil oasis, is in danger. The Kuwaitis have accumulated a vast fortune from oil,but now they are afraid that the waves of the Iran-Iraq war could sweep them away. [passage omitted]

A month and a half ago the Security Council called on Iran and Iraq to observe an immediate cease-fire. Tehran criticizes this Security Council decision but has not rejected it. Iraq accepted the appeal and convened an extraordinary meeting of the Arab League foreign ministers in order to force Iran to accept the cease-fire through a united Arab stand. In the interval between the two sessions of this conference, Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz has stated the following:

[Tariq 'Aziz in English with superimposed Hungarian translation] I cannot now talk about the results of the conference of foreign ministers. After all, the conference has not yet concluded its work. However, the discussions are going well, and there is a very strong desire in the overwhelming majority of the Arab delegations to adopt a determined and tough stand against the aggressive and expansionist policy Iran is pursuing against Iraq, Kuwait, and Saudi Arabia. The solidarity with the three Arab countries which have fallen victim to Iranian aggression is very strong. We very much hope that, in line with the spirit of the discussions carried out here, our meeting will produce effective results.

[Chrudinak] Since the end of last week, tension has once again been increasing in the Gulf area. On Saturday Baghdad renewed its air attack in order to cripple Iran's economy and oil exports. Iraq's president announced that his country would continue the bombing until Tehran accepted the Security Council's call for a cease-fire. The United States declared the Iraqi move understandable but regrettable. Tehran quickly announced that in response Iran would attack the ships of all countries supporting Iraq, whatever flags they happened to be flying. There is increasing worry felt in the White House that the U.S. fleet in the Gulf could easily get enmeshed in the military activities.

Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Larijani has held talks in New York and Bonn recently. I interviewed him in Tehran about his country's intentions.

I asked him the following:

What is your opinion about this Middle East issue, this conflict in the Gulf?

[Larijani in English with superimposed Hungarian translation] The Middle East crisis is a very complicated and complex issue. The greatest problem is that the United States of America is getting involved in the region's events. In the Persian Gulf region, for example, there is no need whatsoever for their military bases, for the U.S. bases.

[Chrudinak] In Bahrain and Oman, you mean?

[Larijani] And in Saudi Arabia. There is no reason or justification for the existence of these bases. This is the first issue. We have our own doctrine for guaranteeing the security of the Persian Gulf; we call this the doctrine for regional security. We are convinced that the security of the Persian Gulf is a regional issue which must be established with the cooperation of the states in the region without the interference of alien, outside powers.

The United States of America thinks that it can guarantee the security of the Persian Gulf through having its own gendarme, policeman there.

[Chrudinak] Like the shah was once.

[Larijani] Well, that is what he was. Therefore, after the fall of the shah, they were looking for someone else. They are now trying to turn Iraq into this type of gendarme. Iraq's purpose was to dominate the region, but it has failed in this endeavor. We do not think that it is our duty to put any government into power in Iraq. This is their business.

[Chrudinak] How do you intend to punish Iraq?

[Larijani] This is obvious. Let us assume that we wanted to make peace. Who would sign a peace accord? The Iraqi regime that attacked us? Who would have faith in their signature? Or the United Nations? The United Nations has not to this day even stated that we are the victims of aggression. It is obvious that we cannot believe in classic solutions of this type.

[Chrudinak] In that case, how do you envisage a political solution?

[Larijani] For example, one of the possibilities is as follows: If we succeeded in having the aggressor named, then he could not stay in power. The new representatives of the Iraqi people would take over power and we could begin to examine what could be done to settle the consequences of the war.

[Chrudinak] What are your conditions for ending the war?

[Larijani] Our first condition is that the aggressor be named, and then he must be punished.

[Chrudinak] Does the punishment amount to the overthrow of the Iraqi regime?

[Larijani] It could lead to its overthrow. This does not depend on us. But the punishment cannot be avoided.

[Chrudinak] Is there also a question of reparations having to be paid?

[Larijani] Yes, after all they are responsible for all the destruction; reparations are part of the punishment.

[Chrudinak] Yasir 'Arafat supports Iraq. At the same time, he is trying to mediate between the warring sides.

I asked him the following:

Do you see any solution to this conflict?

['Arafat speaking in Arabic with superimposed Hungarian translation] The most important thing is that we should win a cease-fire in the Gulf. In my opinion, this could be achieved with the help of the United Nations, as happened in Korea, when it sent an international force there and the war was brought to an end.

[Chrudinak] What sort of force do you have in mind?

['Arafat] Islamic forces could be sent. There was a resolution to this effect at the latest Islamic conference. That way there is hope of stopping the bloodbath, except if certain forces do not want the war to end because they profit financially from it, because these two rich countries purchase arms from them. I would like to warn everyone that the tension in the Gulf, which is increasing in a dangerous way, means that the war could expand.

[Chrudinak] You mean that others could also enter the war?

['Arafat] Other countries and other international forces as well. Thus, I am warning world public opinion of the danger. I have been saying this for a long time, but many people did not believe me. I spoke 2 years ago about the escalation of the war in the Gulf. Many people did not take my warnings seriously. And 2 years after my warning to everyone of the danger, the Gulf war has quite clearly begun to expand.

[Chrudinak] You know the Iranian leadership well. You have met with Imam Khomeyni several times. Would he be willing to accept this sort of settlement?

['Arafat] Look, in my opinion, if we could find some sort of face-saving formula for both sides, then there would be a solution.

[Chrudinak] In other words, Iran would have to make concessions.

['Arafat] No, I am talking about a face-saving formula.

[Chrudinak] This is difficult to envisage; however, you have already mediated between Iran and Iraq.

['Arafat] Yes, I have mediated between them, and had they listened to me, had they accepted a Palestinian's opinions, this war would be coming to an end. Unfortunately, they do not accept the PLO position, because certain international forces want to see a continuation of the war.

[Chrudinak] So you could not persuade the Iranian leadership?

['Arafat] I keep to my opinion; I have not changed it and will not change it. This is my conviction. I also expressed this in the letter I sent 1 month ago to the supreme religious body in Qom.

[Chrudinak] And what was their reaction?

['Arafat] I have not yet received an answer.

[Chrudinak] In other words, they are studying it?

['Arafat] Unquestionably.

[Chrudinak] After a great deal of bargaining, the Arab League unanimously decided not to come to any decision. This compromise can either be seen as an endeavor to gain time or as procrastination. According to some, the threat of sanctions can often be more effective than the sanctions themselves. What is the opinion of Chedli Klibi, the Arab League secretary general, on this question? The conference of Arab foreign ministers went on longer than you had planned. In the end, are you pleased with the result?

[Klibi in Arabic with superimposed Hungarian translation] Indeed, the discussions went on longer than we had originally planned. This was because two views confronted each other. According to one, we should impose immediate, determined, and tough sanctions against Iran. According to the other view, however, we should give Iran more time, we should postpone our decision, while warning Iran, calling on Iran, and at the same time giving it the opportunity, a certain amount of time to think, if it is willing to do so, to show some willingness to achieve peace and to accept the Security Council's call for a cease-fire.

[Chrudinak] And this latter view won the day.

[Klibi] Yes, eventually the second view, the wiser view, came out on top. Consequently, we will bring in the final decision later, by 20 September at the latest; that is, before the opening of the UN General Assembly.

[Chrudinak] So you have given Iran some more time to continue the negotiations.

[Klibi] We have given it approximately 1 month to continue its consultations with UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar.

[Chrudinak] In your opinion, what sort of sanctions can the Arab League impose against Iran? Is there a question of breaking off diplomatic relations?

[Klibi] What is involved is the total re-examination of Arab-Iranian relations. However, I cannot now go ahead of the events and cannot at this point tell you what the Arab League members will decide by 20 September. I can tell you, however, that relations between the Arab countries and Iran are at risk.

[Chrudinak] I had a chat with the Syrian Foreign Minister, and he told me that Iran was ready to stop deploying mines and attacking tankers and oil installations, but only if Iraq were to do the same. Thus, if Iraq were to give up these actions, Iran would do the same. What is your opinion on this?

[Klibi] The secretary general, as a rule, does not argue with any Arab country. I have not heard or read what the Syrian or the Iraqi foreign minister said. Nor do I wish to engage in an argument with my Arab colleagues. However, I can tell you the following: I would not like this crisis to lead to an increased U.S. military presence or to a clash between East and West. I do not want that, nor do the Gulf countries want it. This is why we would like to see peace, what is more, quickly, immediately, so that the possibility of a clash between East and West, between the United States and the Soviet Union, or between those supporting one or the other side can be avoided. Iran must understand that the continuation of this war, this war which is extremely dangerous and could have negative consequences, does not serve either its own interests or the interests of the Arab countries.

[Chrudinak] But Tehran says that it is in favor of free navigation.

[Klibi] Of course, so that it can continue the war with the methods it favors. This is an absurdity.

[Chrudinak] I would like to hear you expound on this in a little more detail.

[Klibi] Look, if you want to kill someone, you do not say, come, let us have a boxing match, and I will kill you that way, then you use every weapon, a pistol for example.

[Chrudinak] Mr Secretary General, you are right, but what is your answer as regards Iran favoring free navigation?

[Klibi] Of course, Iran would like to choose the methods of war, this is logical. Let me tell you something. I imagine you know just as well as I do that the U.S. military intervention, the alleged protection of free navigation, in essence serves Iran's interests.

[Chrudinak] Iran's interest is that the tankers should not be bombed.

[Klibi] Yes, that is so. An international committee must be created in order to investigate who is responsible for all this.

[Chrudinak] You mean to investigate who started the war?

[Klibi] The task of determining the responsibility will be carried out by the United Nations. Let us not discuss this question at the moment. This is not the topic that concerns us now. As regards the tankers war, it is Iran that attacked the Kuwaiti tankers.

[Chrudinak] Because Iraq bombed Iranian ships.

[Klibi] The war is between Iraq and Iran and not between Iran and Kuwait. Iran always resorts to methods which favor it, which accord with its interests. Yet it should decide in favor of the logical alternative: It should stop the war. What does it want from Iraq? Peace? To settle the borders? These problems could be settled very simply with both sides realizing their legitimate rights.

Iran-Israel Contacts on Cooperation Detailed

PM041009 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 2-8 Sep 87 pp 16-17

[Unattributed report: "A West German Irangate; Tamir Met Velayati Secretly"]

[Excerpt] Bonn — After the exposure of the U.S. arms exports to Iran, which has come to be known as the Irangate scandal, the United States began to give the task of supplying Iran with arms to its allies, specifically West Germany. According to documents and evidence obtained by *Al-Majallah*, numerous German companies are at present sending military equipment, spare parts, and ammunition to Tehran. In fact a West German company has built complete plants in the Iranian capital for the manufacture of missiles and ammunition.

Furthermore, reliable Arab diplomatic sources have given *AL-Majallah* details of a meeting held in Bonn last July between Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati and Israeli Foreign Ministry Director Avraham Tamir on the initiative of FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who arranged Tamir's visit to the German capital after notifying the Israeli Government of the date of the Iranian foreign minister's official visit to Bonn. The meeting was held in a house several miles outside the capital, believed to be the property of a West German intelligence officer. The 2-hour meeting was also attended by one intelligence officer from each side.

Velayati submitted the following ideas and proposals to the Israeli official:

1. Iran has no intention of threatening the Israeli presence in southern Lebanon. In any future settlement it would support the existence of a security zone in southern Lebanon between Lebanon and the Jewish entity in Palestine. It appreciates the fact that Israel has not struck at the strongholds and concentrations of Hizballah and its supporters in Lebanon.

2. Iran will never allow Hizballah members in Lebanon to attack Israeli forces.

3. Iran is very interested in and would appreciate any Israeli efforts, through Israel's supporters and institutions in the United States, to improve the hostile, distorted, and bad image portrayed by the U.S. media of the Iranian people and regime.

4. Iran believes that it is in Israel's interest to ease the tension between Tehran and Washington in that it would allow Israel to supply Iran with some of its military needs, particularly now that relations with France and the United States have deteriorated and in view of the poor quality and limited quantities of arms Iran gets from China, Austria, Spain, and other fifth or sixth rate sources.

5. Iran is in a position to put pressure on "certain sides" when it comes to security arrangements that could be agreed upon in Lebanon to eliminate the threat of confrontation with Israel.

6. Israel has a role to play in preventing any U.S. attack on Tehran.

7. Iran is interested in any political or military, foreign or domestic, information about "Iraqi plots" (?) and conditions at the front. Means of exchanging accurate information could be examined to serve mutual interests.

8. It is premature at this stage to talk about establishing official relations between Iran and Israel, but contacts could be set in motion to serve Iranian and Israeli interests based, say, on understanding. Agreement could also be reached on holding a second meeting through a third party friendly to both sides.

9. Iran does not believe that the region's problems can be peacefully solved overnight but, despite continuing fundamental differences, contacts should be maintained and could prove advantageous in the future.

10. The example of your relations with Egypt could be followed by you and the Arab confrontation states with a role for the United States to play because Moscow's policy is based on opportunism and exploitation of the problems of third world peoples and states using futile one-upmanship slogans. It also has a vested interest in continuation of the conflict between you and the Arabs. The Palestinian people must have their own independent state regardless of whether they are represented by the PLO or anyone else in any peaceful settlement.

In reply, Tamir said: "The ideas presented make us feel that Iran understands the region's problems and they denote a change in Iranian diplomacy."

uf blank,1 He added: Allow me to answer the points raised and to begin with the last point you mentioned:

1. Regarding relations with Egypt, we believe that Iran should convey its viewpoint to the Syrian side.

2. Israel is not contemplating a preemptive strike against Iran similar to the attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor, although it is worried about Iran producing and manufacturing nuclear weapons.

3. Israel believes that a witdrawal of the Syrian forces from Lebanon would be a first step toward completion of the Israeli withdrawal from Lebanese territory. It is prepared to discuss the demands of the various Lebanese groups in the context of building the Lebanese state.

4. The threats to Iran come from foreign plots, particularly from Iraq (?) and groups, based in Europe, which are opposed to and hate the regime.

5. Israel is prepared to cooperate with Iran in putting direct and indirect pressure on those who hate and oppose [the Iranian regime].

6. Israel appreciates Iran's willingness to cooperate, extensively and immediately, on the exchange of information on all matters of security relevant to both sides. We are willing to cooperate meticulously on information needed by Iran.

7. If some kind of understanding and cooperation is achieved and arrangements are made for future contacts, Israel would mobilize all its resources in the United States to fulfill Iranian wishes.

8. Israel appreciates Iran's services to Israel, especially those related to the transfer of Mordechai Vanunu in a shipment of Iranian embassy furniture and equipment from Rome to Tehran, where he was handed over to Israel, and to the information provided regarding the Iraqi nuclear reactor in 1981.

9. Israel is in no hurry to establish official relations with Tehran and at this stage is content with this level of cooperation, although we wish Iran would not participate in or support any acts of aggression against Israel and would pass to Israel any information it might receive in this connection.

10. On the question of spare parts and military equipment, we in Israel will study this wish, and it also could meet some of the requirements through friendly states, including South Africa.

11. Israel, out of appreciation, wishes to inform Iran that it is prepared to find a Palestinian homeland through direct negotiations with the parties concerned excluding the "terrorist" PLO. [passage omitted]

Abu Nidal Reportedly Living in Libya

NC031159 Paris AFP in English 1146 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Excerpt] Tunis, Sept 3 (AFP) — Dissident Palestinian leader Abu Nidal, head of the clandestine Fatah Revolutionary Council group, has been living in Libya since his organization's Damascus offices were closed down last June, a Palestinian source in Tunis told *Agence France-Presse* on Thursday.

The source, who wished to remain anonymous, said Syria expelled the Palestinian leader to facilitate a rapprochement with the United States.

Abu Nidal is considered a dangerous terrorist by Washington. His Fatah Revolutionary Council, a dissident group from Yasir 'Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), is held responsible for a series of terrorist actions in Europe, including bloody bomb attacks at Rome and Vienna airports in December 1985 which killed 17 people. [passage omitted]

PLO's Khalaf Calls for Amal-Palestinian Body

JN031503 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1400 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], a senior Fatah official, today called for the formation of a joint committee of Palestinians and representatives of the Amal Movement to implement Birri's proposals to end the crisis of the camps in Lebanon. These proposals include completely lifting the siege around the camps and establishing observation centers at their entrances after the Palestinian fighters have withdrawn from their positions east of Sidon.

PLO Leadership Welcomes Dialogue With Birri

JN031658 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] The PLO has affirmed its readiness to begin a dialogue to find a way out of the tragic situation experienced by Palestinian camps and nearby areas in Lebanon. The PLO welcomed the proposals made by Nabih Birri on settling the affairs of the Palestinian camps. This came in a statement made by an official Palestinian spokesman 2 days ago. The following is the text of this statement:

The Palestinian leadership has studied the proposals made by Nabih Birri, leader of Amal Movement, on settling the affairs of the Palestinian camps in Lebanon and other related matters. The Palestinian leadership considers these proposals to be a positive initiative, which could contribute to finding a way out of the tragic situation experienced by Palestinian camps and nearby areas during the last few years. The Palestinian leadership affirms its complete readiness to begin a dialogue that could lead to ending this tragic situation and preserving Palestinian-Lebanese fraternal ties for the sake of serving common pan-Arab objectives. The Palestinian leadership urges all national and Islamic Lebanese forces to play their role in achieving this objective.

The leadership of Palestinian national action in Lebanon will carry out the necessary steps and contacts with the parties concerned to achieve the desired positive and practical results as soon as possible in the interest of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

'Arafat Sends Greetings to SRV on National Day

JN031810 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, has sent a congratulatory cable to the chairman of the Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on the occasion of his country's independence day. In his cable, the brother commander, Abu 'Ammar, expressed the appreciation of our Palestinian people and the PLO for the firm and principled stands maintained by the friendly Vietnamese people, party, and government in support of the our people's just struggle under the leadership of their sole legitimate representative, the PLO, to attain all their national rights, including the establishment of their independent Palestinian state.

Concluding his cable, the brother commander, Abu 'Ammar affirmed that the PLO is firmly determined to strengthen and consolidate the ties of friendship and struggle solidarity between the two friendly peoples and between the esteemed Vietnamese Government and struggler party on the one hand and the PLO on the other in the common confrontation against U.S. imperialism and racist Zionism and for the sake of the two peoples' objectives and interests.

Bendjedid Receives Maltese Foreign Minister 2 Sep

LD022207 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Excerpt] The visit by Maltese Foreign Minister Vincent Tabone is noteworthy with regard to cooperation. He was received this afternoon by President Chadli Bendjedid. He said that his talks with the head of state dealt particularly with the efforts being made by both countries to strengthen peace in the Mediterranean, to consolidate bilateral relations, and to increase trade between them. [passage omitted]

Ibrahimi, Tabone Hold Talks

LD031857 Algiers APS in English 1333 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] Algiers, September 3 (APS) — Algerian-Maltese political talks were held this morning here between Foreign Minister Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi and his Maltese counterpart, Vincent Tabone.

During the talks attended by the members of the two delegations, the two ministers informed each other about the two countries' national realities and their respective social and economic development and outlined the broad lines of the regional and international action of their countries.

The two ministers further examined bilateral relations and their prospects. Dr Ibrahimi and M. Vincent Tabone had lengthy discussions on regional and international issues. The two ministers examined the situation prevailing in the Mediterranean Basin in the light of the Mediterranean and nonaligned countries' action for the establishment of peace, security and cooperation in this region and efforts tending toward these objectives in the European continent.

The two sides also examined the situation in the Arab world, notably in the Mashrek and the Maghreb. They reviewed in this connection the evolution of the Middle East crisis and the prospects of an international peace conference under UN auspices with the participation of the PLO. Talks also took up the developments of the Western Sahara conflict, the Iraq-Iran war, the situation in the Gulf and the efforts under way to reach a peaceful settlment to these issues. The two ministers tackled the situation in the African Continent and its political and economic dimensions and gave special consideration to the struggle for the elimination of apartheid and [words indistinct].

Ibrahimi Receives Message From Syrian Counterpart

LD032047 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] Foreign Minister Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi today received Salim Shayya, Syrian ambassador to Algiers, whodelivered to him a message from his Syrian counterpart, Mr Faruq al-Shar'.

Soviet Military Delegation Arrives 31 Aug

LD311951 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 31 Aug 87

[Text] A Soviet military delegation, led by Colonel General (Kudurov), arrived in Algiers today.

PRC Commerce Minister Arrives for Talks 2 Sep

LD031145 Algiers APS in English 1019 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] Algiers, September 3 (APS) — Mr Zheng Tuobin, Chinese minister of economic and external commerce relations, arrived on Wednesday here for a five-day official visit, during which he will head the Chinese delegation to the works of the third session of the Algerian-Chinese joint commission.

3,000 Libyan Troops Reported on Sudan Border

AB041427 Paris AFP in English 1413 GMT 4 Sep 87

[Text] Ndjamena, Sept 4 (AFP) — Libya has 3,000 soldiers massed along the frontier between Chad and Sudan [words indistinct] for an attack on Chad, state radio said here Friday [4 September].

It said Libya had dreamed for a long time of making a joint thrust from the north and the east. The troops in Sudan, concentrated in the Darfur region, would back up forces sent in from Matan As Sarah in south Libya, the radio said. It gave no sources for its report.

Minister of Culture Interviewed on Peace Talks

LD031918 Paris International Service in French 1245 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Interview with Djibrine Grinki, Chadian minister of culture, youth, and sports, by unidentified correspondent at Francophone summit in Quebec on 3 September; from a special edition of the "24 Hours in Africa" program — live]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] [Correspondent] Would you not have liked some allusion in the Quebec summit resolutions to the conflict between your country and Libya?

[Grinki] Allusions — I do not think we need to underline this. It has been stated at all forums and without our wanting to talk about it. Our friends have not stopped mentioning it, particularly President Francois Mitterrand in his preliminary speech. (?He pointed to) the efforts made in this direction, the progress achieved in the conquest of our territory. Given the current change in the situation, things have taken a different turn, which requires a special effort. And we can only be pleased about the economic aid which will allow us to continue with our liberation struggle to the end, since, as everyone knows, having conquered all our territory [as heard] the enemy changed tactics, with massive intensive bombing. But that is another matter, and we intend to continue with a total war until we are totally liberated. But Chad has never avoided the question of a search for a peaceful solution. This has been entrusted to the OAU; we believed it was the appropriate forum, with the ad hoc committee, the mission entrusted to Kaunda.

[Correspondent] Do you really still believe that the OAU can mediate successfully? The Zambian president was in Tripoli when Colonel al-Qadhdhafi attacked the Aozou strip again, recapturing the village of Aozou.

[Grinki] Whatever happens, we cannot anticipate the results of a demarche which has already been made. But as far as we are concerned, we know what Col al-Qadhdhafi is, and the French minister said that it takes two to negotiate. Until now, Al-Qadhdhafi has refused to have contacts. And this is why we say that, despite all our efforts to find peace, we do not exclude the possibility of undertaking the war for total liberation.

Libyan POW's Captured in Aozou Interviewed

AB031121 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 0530 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Excerpts] The Libyan prisoners of war captured during the Aozou battle -- about which the national and international community was informed -- have been talking about the barbaric acts committed by the Tripoli regime both inside and outside the country. Yesterday, we interviewed 15 of these prisoners including 1 noncommissioned officer and 14 soldiers who condemned the dictatorial and fascist regime in Tripoli; a regime that condones assassinations, executions, and persecution, and forces teenagers to join the Islamic Legion. This is the daily life of the Libyan citizens and the African and Arab resident aliens. These statements were made to our colleague Sosthene Ngardoum by the Libyan POW's.

[Begin recording] [passage omitted] [Ngardoum] You have just heard Chief Warrant Officer Ahmat Suleiman Ali, aged 30. He says that he is talking on this dark September day. September, he says, is the month when Al-Qadhdhafi illegally seized power in Libya. For 18 years the Libyan people have been suffering from oppression and injustice under a bloodthirsty dictatorship that deals blows both to civilians and the military. I hope that by next September, the winds of freedom will sweep across my country. I urge my brothers back in Libya to transform into reality this cherished hope of mine coming all the way from Ndjamena, in Chad.

In a reference to Aozou, Private Nureddine Muhammed Abdul Gafir, a 17-year-old innocent-looking boy who bit his lips from time to time, said that it was in his 4th year of secondary school that he had learned that this locality belonged to Libya. Our teachers altered the Libyan map in order to include the Aozou administrative district although the map of Africa shows a different reality, he said. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Ndjamena Cites Criticism of French Policy

AB031019 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 0530 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] The stand of the French Government on the Chad-Libya conflict is disapproved of by most French papers in the wake of Libya's aggression against our country. For the daily *Le Parisien Libere*, France has encouraged Libya to act with impunity in Chad by refusing to fight for Aozou — Aozou in parentheses — and to extend air cover to the whole of northern Chad. In other words, Libya's air action in an independent country somewhat shows France's defeat.

In the daily *Le Quotidien de Paris*, Jean-Marc Galpietre writes: With the intensification of air raids in the north of Chad, it is perhaps high time for Ndjamena and Paris to play a straightforward game and for Paris not to always see the United States behind every Chadian initiative that appears unpleasant to Paris. According to our colleague, [name indistinct], the cohabitation and consensus policy will not facilitate matters.

Jacques Demaisne, Rally For the Republic member of Parliament, is quoted by *Le Quotidien de Paris* as stating to the

Parliament defense commission: France must react. The paper goes on to write: If Libya persists in carrying out its air raids; France must do something. It is difficult to believe that Paris will not react to the attitude displayed by Al-Qadhdhafi, who seems to thumb his nose at France. This is a matter of our credibility vis-a-vis Africa.

As can be seen, the majority of French people disapprove of the attitudes of the Elysees [Presidency] and Mitignon [Prime Ministry].

Jordan's Husayn Ends Visit, Departs 3 Sep
NC031415 Cairo Mena in Arabic 1355 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] Alexandria, 3 Sep (MENA) — Following his talks with President Mubarak, King Husayn of Jordan departed from Alexandria this afternoon on his way back to Jordan. The talks between the two leaders dealt with the various issues pertaining to the Palestinian cause, the international conference for peace in the Middle East, and the Gulf war.

Upon the conclusion of a 3-hour meeting in Qasr al-Tin, President Mubarak accompanied the Jordanian monarch to Al-Nuzhah airport in order to see him off.

Amman Radio on Talks
JN031637 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] Alexandria — His majesty King Husayn and his excellency Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak held bilateral talks at Ra's al-Tin Palace in Alexandria this afternoon. Meanwhile, members of the Jordanian and Egyptian delegations held another session of talks. The Jordanian side is represented in these talks by Marwan al-Qasim, chief of the Royal Hashemite Court; 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, court minister; and Husayn Hamami, the Jordanian ambassador in Cairo. The Egyptian side is represented by Dr 'Atif Sidqi, prime minister; Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and defense minister; Dr Kamal al-Janzuri, deputy prime minister and minister of planning and international cooperation; Dr Yusuf Wali, deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture; Safwat al-Sharif, minister of information;'Dr 'Atif 'Ubayd, minister of Cabinet affairs and minister of state for administrative development; Dr Yusri Mustafa, minister of economy and foreign trade; Dr Usamah al-Baz, first Foreign Ministry under secretary and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs; and Ihab Wahbi, the Egyptian ambassador in Amman.

His excellency President Mubarak hosted a dinner banquet in honor of His Majesty King Husayn, during which the two leaders continued their talks on issues of mutual interest. The banquet was attended by the members of the Jordanian and Egyptian delegations.

His majesty King Husayn arrived in Alexandria on a working visit to Egypt. President Mubarak led those who welcomed his majesty upon his arrival at the Al-Nuzhah airport this afternoon. His majesty and the delegation accompanying him were also welcomed by Prime Minister Dr 'Atif Sidqi, senior Egyptian officials, and the Jordanian ambassador in Cairo, Husayn Hamami.

His majesty King Husayn is accompanied by an official delegation comprising Hashemite Royal Court Chief Marwan al-Qasim and Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah.

UK Court Orders U.S. Bank To Return Libyan Assets

LD032111 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 1930 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] Yesterday, Wednesday, 2 September, the British High Court issued a finding in favor of the great Jamahiriyah in a case brought by the Libyan Arab Foreign Bank claiming that the decision by the head of the U.S. Administration to freeze Libyan Arab assets inside and outside that country is illegal.

The brother secretary of the General People's Committee for the Treasury told JANA today that according to this finding, the British High Court judge had ordered the U.S. Bankers' Trust in London to pay about $300 million to the great Jamahiriyah, which was impounded because of the U.S. President's unjust order.

The brother secretary of the General People's Committee for the Treasury pointed out that this sum represents part of the total Libyan Arab assets which were affected by the order issued by the head of the U.S. Administration at the beginning of January last year and renewed in the same month this year.

He said that by returning this sum, in addition to interest estimated at $2 million, the Great Jamahiriyah will have achieved a new victory over its enemies in various political and economic fields.

The secretary of the General People's Committee for the Treasury stressed that this victory has created a new principle in the world by securing the freedom to transfer money and ending U.S. arrogance and its economic control over international money markets. This is the first financial and banking case of its kind to achieve a court order to prevent any foreign country from using, impounding, or freezing any assets in banks outside the territory of the country concerned.

Activities of Delegations to Al-Fatih Celebration

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Museveni, Rawlings

LD021634 Tripoli JANA in English 1412 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] Tripoli, Al-Fatih [September] 2, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The leader of the revolution has received Flight Lieutenant "Jerry Rawlings", chairman of the Provisional National Defence Council of Ghana and the Ugandan president "Yoweri Museveni" as well as the heads of the friendly and brotherly delegations who have participated with the Libyan Arab people in the festivities on the 18th anniversary of the great Al-Fatih revolution.

Rawlings, Delegation Depart

LD032058 Tripoli JANA in English 1748 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] Tripoli, Al-Fatih [September] 3, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Flight Lt. "Jerry Rawlings" the chairman of the Provisional National Defence Council in Ghana and his accompanying delegation left Tripoli this morning after taking part in the Libyan Arab people's celebrations of the 18th anniversary of the great Al-Fatih revolution.

At Tripoli International Airport, a grand farewell was given to Flight Lt. Jerry Rawlings headed by Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmed Jallud.

Took [as received] part were, the secretary and assistant secretary of the General People's Congress, secretary and members of the General People's Committee, a number of officers from the Libyan Arab Armed Forces and the Ambassador and staff of the Embassy of Ghana to Great Jamahiriyah.

Museveni Issues Statement, Departs

LD032114 Tripoli JANA in English 1754 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] Tripoli, Al-Fatih [September] 3, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — President "Yoweri Museveni" of Uganda left Tripoli yesterday evening after taking part in the Libyan Arab people's celebrations marking the 18th anniversary of the great Al-Fatih revolution.

A big farewell was given to the Ugandan president headed by Staff Major "'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud".

Took [as received] part, were: Assistant-Secretary of the General People's Congress, a number of secretaries of the General People's Committee and a number of officers from the Armed Forces.

President Yoweri Museveni gave JANA's envoy at Tripoli International Airport a statement in which he praised the monuments of civilisation and progress witnessed by Jamahiriyah in various fields thanks to the great Al-Fatih revolution.

He said: "I have noticed 2 important phenomena: The first was the massive mobilisation that was visible in the people's celebrations we witnessed the day before yesterday, the second the military parade we attended in the morning both of which underline progress on the road and towards more organisation and work. I congratulate the Libyan Arab people and its revolutionary leadership on such achievement."

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Saudi Official

LD022019 Tripoli JANA in English 1812 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] Tripoli, Al-Fatih [September] 2, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Today Colonel "Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi" received Dr. "al-Mulham" the minister of state to the Council of Ministers in Saudi Arabia. Colonel "Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi" the leader of the revolution handed Dr. "al-Mulham" a written letter to King "Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz" of Saudi Arabia.

Saudi Official Leaves Tripoli

LD032005 Tripoli JANA in English 1441 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] Tripoli, Al-Fatih [September] 3, *Jamahiriya News Agency* — Dr. Muhammad 'Abd al-Latif al-Mulham, minister of state

and member of the Saudi Cabinet, left Tripoli yesterday after participating in the festivities marking the 18th anniversary of the great Al-Fatih Revolution.

Al-Qadhdhafi Meets Philippine's Misuari
LD032026 Tripoli JANA in English 1820 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] Tripoli, Al-Fatih [September] 3, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The leader of the revolution has received today Mr. Nuri Misuari, leader of Moro Islamic Liberation Front.

Receives Algerian Ambassador
LD032017 Tripoli JANA in English 1444 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] Tripoli, Al-Fatih [September] 3, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the great Al-Fatih of September [as received] revolution received "Abdelkader Hadjar" the ambassador of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria to Great Jamahiriyah.

The leader asked the Algerian ambassador to convey an oral message to President Chadli Bendjedid.

Meets With Vanunu Party Leader
LD032035 Tripoli JANA in English 1758 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] Tripoli, Al-Fatih [September] 3, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The leader of the revolution received "Barak Sobi" [name as received] the secretary general of "Vanuaaku Party" in the Republic of Vanuatu.

Receives Sudanese Official, Letters
LD041038 Tripoli JANA in English 0930 GMT 4 Sep 87

[Text] Tripoli, Al-Fatih [September] 4, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The leader of the revolution has received Dr. 'Ali Hassan Taj al-Din, member of the State Council of sisterly Sudan.

Mr. Taj al-Din handed the leader of the revolution a letter from Mr. Ahmad Mirghani, president of the Supreme Council of Sudan. Another letter was also handed to the leader from the Premier of Sudan Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi.

Jabir Receives Sudan's Taj al-Din
LD040852 Tripoli JANA in English 0810 GMT 4 Sep 87

[Text] Tripoli, September 4, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Colonel Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander-in-chief of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, has received yesterday Dr 'Ali Hassan Taj al-Din, member of the State Council of sisterly Sudan.

Present at this meeting was Messrs. Hasan Mustafa, the Sudanese minister of youth and sports, 'Abd al-Majid al-Ahmadi, the Sudanese ambassador in Great Jamahiriyah.

Meanwhile, Colonel Jabir gave a banquet yesterday afternoon to Dr Taj al-Din and his accompanying delegation.

Al-Humaydi Meets Syrian Delegation
LD022135 Tripoli JANA in English 1803 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] Tripoli, Al Fatih [September] 2, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Major al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi has met this afternoon the Syrian delegation participating with the Libyan Arab people on the 18th anniversary of the great Al-Fatih revolution.

This delegation comprises Messrs Abdallah al-Ahmar, member of the Regional Command, 'Abd al-Mun'im al-Hamawi, minister of state for the Cabinet affairs.

The two sides have discussed the bilateral relations and the ways for promoting them to serve the common interest of the people of Great Al-Jamahiriyah and Syria in a manner conducive to achieving Arab unity.

Also, a number of Arab and international matters of common interest have been discussed.

Receives YAR's Al-Asbahi
LD022152 Tripoli JANA in English 1820 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] Tripoli, Al-Fatih [September] 2, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Major al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi has received this morning Dr. Ahmad al-Asbahi, secretary of the General People's Congress in North Yemen and his accompanying delegation who is participating with the Libyan Arab people in the festivities marking the 18th anniversary of the great Al-Fatih revolution. The two sides have discussed promoting the bilateral relations between the two countries, apart from other Arab and international matters. Present at this meeting was the secretary of the affairs of the People's Congress of the General People's Congress.

In comments made to JANA's correspondant, Dr. Al-Asbahi has expressed his happiness and that of his accompanying delegation to be present in Great Jamahiriyah and participate with the Libyan Arab people in its celebrations. He adds that efforts are being exerted continuously forward on the unionist road stemming from the people's basis — the General People's Congress — in North Yemen and the General People's Congress in Great Jamahiriyah. He continues that his meeting with Major al-Humaydi has enhanced the unionist spirit.

He goes on to say that the visit of his delegation is a studied act planned by the joint will of the leader of the revolution and the president of North Yemen 'Ali 'A. Salih who represents the destiny of the Arab nation to achieve its unity.

He stresses that they have been pleased to have met the leader of the revolution. Such a meeting displayed the spirit of genuine brotherhood, apart from being collective with open dialogue.

He concludes by expressing his satisfaction over this visit which strengthens the huge structure in the brotherly relations between the two sisterly countries.

Confers With Tunisia's Triki

LD021921 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1815 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] Tripoli, 2 Sep (JANA) — Major al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi received this morning brother Mohamed 'Ali Triki, member of the Political Bureau of the Tunisian Destourian Party and personal envoy of Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba to the Libyan Arab people's festivities marking the 18th anniversary of the great Al-Fatih revolution.

During the meeting, they discussed bilateral ties and the means to bolster and consolidate them so that the goals of the one Arab people in both the Great Jamahiriyah and Tunisia can be achieved. The meeting also dealt with a number of Arab topics, as well as with issues relating to the unity of the Arab Maghreb — to consolidate the unionist efforts to achieve the unity of the Arab nation and safeguard its interests. A number of international issues of common interest were also discussed.

Tunisia's Triki Departs 3 Sep

LD032048 Tripoli JANA in English 1751 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] Tripoli, Al-Fatih [Septmeber] 3, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — "Mohamed 'Ali Triki" the member of the Central Committee of the Constitutional Socialist Party in Tunisia and the personal envoy of President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia left Tripoli this morning after taking part in the Libyan Arab people's celebrations marking the 18th anniversary of the great Al-Fatih revolution.

Seeing him off was the assistant secretary of the General People's Congress.

Jallud Receives Algeria's Bitat

LD022227 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 1930 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] Staff Major Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud received today brother Rabah Bitat, member of the Politburo and speaker of the Algerian People's National Assembly.

The meeting was attended by Brother Abdelkader Hadjar, the Algerian ambassador to the Great Jamahiriyah. The meeting dealt with ways to develop and consolidate the two fraternal countries' cooperation, as well as a number of Arab and international matters of mutual interest.

Bitat Departs After Celebrations

LD032135 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 1930 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Excerpts] Brother Rabah Bitat, member of the Algerian Political Bureau and president of the National People's Assembly, and his accompanying delegation left Tripoli this evening after participating in the Libyan Arab people's celebrations of the 18th anniversary of the great Al-Fatih revolution. [passage omitted]

In a predeparture statement, Brother Rabah Bitat said: We have conveyed to the brothers in the Great Jamahiriyah the stance of the Algerian leadership toward the aggressions committed against the Jamahiriyah every now and then. We have conveyed to them our absolute solidarity with the Libyan Arab people and the leadership of the great Al-Fatih.

Burkina Faso Official Leaves

LD032030 Tripoli JANA in English 1756 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] Tripoli, Al-Fatih [September] 3, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Capt. "Blaise Compaore" the member of the National Council of the Revolution in the Burkina Jamahiriyah and his accompanying delegation left Tripoli this morning after taking part in the celebrations of the Libyan Arab people to mark the 18th anniversary of the great Al-Fatih revolution.

Seeing him at Tripoli International Airport was the assistant secretary of the General People's Congress.

PLO Delegation Departs 3 Sep

LD041144 Tripoli JANA in English 1035 GMT 4 Sep 87

[Text] Tripoli, Al-Fatih [September] 4, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Mr. Jawid al-Ghusayn, chairman of the Palestine Pan-Arab Fund Council and member of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, and his accompanying delegation left yesterday after their participation with the Libyan Arab people in the celebrations marking the 18th anniversary of the great Al-Fatih revolution.

Goukouni Oueddei Greets Al-Qadhdhafi on Anniversary

LD022208 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 1930 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution has received a congratulatory cable from Goukouni Oueddei on the occasion of the 18th anniversary of the great Al-Fatih revolution. The cable says:

I congratulate you and the friendly Libyan Arab people on the occasion of the great Al-Fatih revolution. May God make all your days, days of celebrations; and may God help the friendly Libyan people achieve prosperity and progress under your wise leadership.

PFLP-GC's Naji Arrives in Tripoli 2 Sep

LD021345 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1205 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] Tripoli, 2 Sep (JANA) — Brother Talal Naji, assistant secretary general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command and member of the Executive Committee of the PLO, arrived in Tripoli this morning for a visit to the Great Jamahiriyah.

In a statement to JANA, Brother Talal Naji said that his visit falls within the context of consultations on issues of our Arab nation. He added: When we visit the Great Jamahiriyah we feel as if we were in our own country. It is the country of all Arabs, and we are linked to its people with fateful and historic ties.

PLO's Al-Ghusayn Arrives in Tripoli for Talks

JN031936 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1822 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] Brother Jawid al-Ghusayn, PLO Executive Committee member and director of the National Palestinian Fund, has arrived in the Libyan Jamahiriyah on an official visit. During his stay, Brother Jawid Ghusayn will hold official talks with the Libyan leadership on the latest political developments.

Resolution Issued To Incite Collective Ownership

LD032106 Tripoli JANA in English 1803 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] Tripoli, Al-Fatih [September] 3, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — In implementation of the resolutions of the masses of the Basic People's Congresses in Great Jamahiriyah and in response to the continuing instigation of the leader of the revolution regarding the necessity of the march of the producers in the light and medium manufactures owned by society to transform them to a collective ownership, the General People's Committee has passed a resolution specifying the transformation of the ownership of the establishments, companies, production units — be they industrial or agricultural to collective ownership. The above resolution has excluded the heavy industries.

The collective ownership of the light and medium industries has been specified by this resolution as follows:

The companies and the light and medium industries should be transformed into a collective one for the producers in the unit and will be called collective and be owned by both the producers in the company or the unit and others of those who wish to participate in its shares. The priority will be given to the producers.

The third article stipulates that the General People's Committee keeps those sharees that are not bought by individuals in the collective capital of the company. Individuals are enabled to buy these shares gradually. It is also possible to keep to it some shares in the capital of the company.

Article (4) in the resolution has dealt with the manner of assessing the practical value — the strategic — of the co-operatives or the collective company apart from transforming its ownership to the owners. This article has specified that the liability in the limits of the assets provided the capital be specified according to the net assets, the ownership of which has been moved, let alone dividing up the capital of the co-operatives to equal shares each of which is indivisible. [sentence as received] These shares are to be distributed among the partners and be regarded as a sacred ownership that cannot be touched according to the law.

The 4th Article in the resolutions has awarded the owner the right to mortgage the shares which he owns, or he may sell them to individuals or the General People's Committees for industry. The partners in the collective company are to be held responsible for its debts according to their shares in the capital. The capital can be raised through the approval of 3 quarters of the partners as regards the co-operatives and through the majority of the members of the general assembly regarding the collective company. This can be achieved through issuing new shares with the value of the increase. The producers will have priority in the underwriting.

Article (6) of the resolution has stipulated that the partners undertake to choose the administrative people's committee of the co-operative. The general assembly of the collective company owned entirely by the individuals undertakes to choose the administrative people's committee.

As regards the collective company some shares of which are owned by the General People's Committee for Industry, it is run in the same manner as that of the general companies according to the laws and regulations issued in this regard.

Article (6) of the resolutions of the General People's Committee has explained matters relating to the increase and advancement in the output, apart for marketing and exporting it. The committee has held responsible the administrative committees of the cooperatives and the collective companies. This responsibility concerns the undertaking of all dealings with various circles to reach the maximal productivity for their companies and units to develop the means of exportation and the importation of substances, requirements and spare parts which are necessary to realize production within the purview of the annual plan of production, goods budget which are drawn up by the production unit and put forward to the secretariat of the General People's Committee for Industry.

The above resolution has held responsible the General People's Committee for Industry for assembling the annual plans and the goods budget for all the companies and the production unit in the industry sector, let alone resorting to it to make sure that it satisfied the objective and realizes the goals set down by the Basic People's Congresses included in the annual plan of production and marketing of the industry sector, to be put forward to the Basic People's Congresses to study and pass them.

Article (7) of the above resolution has stipulated that the General People's Committee for Industry assemble the annual needs of the cooperatives and the working companies to put them forward to the General People's Committee for Planning which prepares annual budgets of the overlapping in the sector between industry and other sectors.

Additionally, the People's Committee for Planning sets down a studied programme for the activities of the dealings with the production companies and units in the industrial sector, the economic units and utility in other sectors providing a basis for regulating these dealings through annual contacts concluded between the industrial units and other units of other sectors to secure the availability of agricultural and animal goods in a regular manner.

Likewise, Article (7) has dealt with the question of making available foreign currency needed by the companies and cooperatives to meet their requirements and needs the aim being to secure the increase in the ratio of productivity. The responsibility of this has been held upon the General People's Committee for Economy to fix the products prices — be they the final and the medium — pursued by the companies and the cooperation,apart from the grant to be awarded to the company or production units at times.

Article (9) of the above resolution has included several transitional rules relating to the time-tables for conveying the ownership of companies and production units in the industrial sector to collective ownership, apart from preparing lists of their contents and the names of their producers in addition to the work they conduct inside every company or production unit alongside forming a committee for evaluating every company or unit the ownership of which is conveyed, apart from specifying the financial value of the company or the production unit under establishment.

Article (10) has authorized the General People's Congress for Industry to prepare the samples relating to the contracts of the conveying of ownership and establishing companies or production units of collective ownership according to the rules of this resolution.

Prime Minister Denies Allegations on Falasha Plan

JN031353 Khartoum SUNA in English 0950 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] Khartoum, Sept 3 (SUNA) — Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi has denied allegations said to the police by an Ethiopian suspect in which he claimed that Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi is involved in the transportation of new groups of the Ethiopian Jews "Falashas" under the pretext that they were Muslims.

Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi told the daily *Al-Ayyam* published today that all the Falashas who entered Sudan are now living in special camps under restricted security measures and under the auspises of the Refugees Affairs Commissionary and that no one of the Falashas has been allowed to get out from the camps.

Ethiopian suspect Salmmon Mohnish was arrested by the police last June on charges of forgery.

A faked certificate proving he is a doctor in a Khartoum hospital and lists showing that he obtained cash contributions amounting to 150,000 pounds from merchants and political parties were spotted with him when he was arrested.

In the interrogation, the Ethiopian suspect alleged he is chairman of the Falasha Union in Sudan, formed in 1985 with the help of a Sudanese figure called Sayyid Ahmad Khalifah who advised him to convince the Falashas to renounce their Judaism and declare Islam before Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi who accordingly will transport them out of Sudan. [sentence as received]

The Ethiopian also claimed before the police that he personally took the advice and declared Islam before Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi shortly before the elections in April and then travelled to the Abba Island "the Ansar sect main stronghold" with Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi where he was given ten thousand pounds and returned to start transfering the Falashas from Sudan.

Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi on his turn has categorically denied the allegation and conceded that the Ethiopian had come to him through the Ansar office in 1985 and expressed desire to adopt Islam.

"When he expressed this desire and asked officials to transfer him to the Islamic court Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi explained. [quotation marks as received] He affirmed he did not hear anything about him except when he received a report form the police on his current allegations.

Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi also affirmed to the daily that since the formation of the coalition government no contact by the United States with Sudan regarding the Falashas has been made.

He admitted that during his visit to Washignton last year the question of Falashas was raised during his meeting with the Senate Middle East committee and the African Affairs committee in the House of Representatives whose members asked him to allow the airlifting of the Falashas on humanitarian basis.

Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi pointed that he rejected the request on the ground that the transporting of Falashas will automatically strengthen the might of Israel which is time's main advesary of the Arab peoples.

Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi revealed to the daily that his rejection to the airlifting of the Falashas was the main reason for U.S. reduction of its aid to Sudan.

Foreign Minister on Relations With Egypt, Libya

NC021840 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1735 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] Cairo, 2 Sep (MENA) — Sudanese Foreign Minister Muhammad Tawfiq Ahmad has lauded Egyptian-Sudanese relations. He has also described Egypt as being Sudan's northern depth, and Sudan as being Egypt's southern depth. He stressed that Sudan's friendship with Egypt will not be substituted with any other friendship.

In a statement to the Egyptian weekly magazine *Al-Mussawar*, to be published the day after tomorrow, Friday, Sudan's foreign minister said that the security of the Nile valley is indivisible and combines internal and external security. With regard to the joint defense agreement between Egypt and Sudan, he expressed his belief that it favors Sudan. The agreement has been a controversial issue in Sudan, despite declarations by Egyptian officials on more than one occasion that they would not object to its abrogation if Sudan were to request this. Foreign Minister Ahmad noted that there is a certain sensitivity in connection with this agreement because it was signed during Numayri's era. The Sudanese foreign minister added that the Sudanese people were not fully informed about the agreement and that some had interpreted it as an attempt to consolidate and entrench the Numayri regime. He said that now that Numayri's regime has been overthrown, the agreement must be comprehensive. In this connection, Mr Ahmad stressed that both sides must work to promote it to cover both internal and external security. He emphasized that security in the Nile valley would be vulnerable if internal security did not mirror external security.

Sudan's foreign minister denied that the Nile waters agreement would be reconsidered and asserted that Sudan will not disagree with Egypt because it is the river's mouth. He pointed out that Sudan would be affected should any harm come to Egypt. Therefore, both countries should pursue the same policy and make efforts to increase the quantity of water reaching the Nile river. He expressed his belief that understanding with the Nile Basin countries of Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, and Burundi on this issue is inevitable.

In response to a question on Sudan's foreign policy, the Sudanese foreign minister said that the policy of former Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri led to the deterioration of Sudan's relations with many countries, particularly its neighbors. Therefore, he stressed, it is essential, following the elimination of the Numayri regime, for Sudan to strengthen and normalize these relations, particularly with Ethiopia. He voiced his belief that Sudanese-Ethiopian relations will improve within the next few days.

Mr Ahmad described Sudanese-Libyan relations as normal. He emphasized that it should be understood that these relations should not be affected by Sudan's special relationship with

Egypt. The Sudanese foreign minister affirmed that Sudan will not substitute its friendship with Egypt for any other friendship.

When asked to comment on reports that claim Libyan troops are present in Sudan, the Sudanese foreign minister stressed that there is no evidence proving such allegations. He acknowledged, however, that Sudan lacks the means to verify their presence, disclosing that Libyan personnel disguise themselves as businessmen or assume other false identities when they enter Sudan.

The Sudanese foreign minister said that were his country to ascertain the presence of Libyan troops, it would seek their immediate departure. He expressed his belief that Libya would not expose Sudan to such an embarrassment. The Sudanese foreign minister also noted his country's eagerness for an end to the Libyan-Chadian war.

The minister commented on the issue of southern Sudan. He admitted that fighting the rebels is of little use in terms of bringing stability to that area. He called instead for a dialogue between the Sudanese Government and the rebels, asserting that such dialogue would be useful.

The Sudanese minister disclosed that attempts are being made to effect a thaw in Sudanese-Ethiopian relations. He revealed that both sides will take certain steps in the near future in order to overcome the mistrust and to resolve their problems through dialogue.

Commenting on the Iraq-Iran war, the Sudanese foreign minister said that the Iranians are committed to continuing the war. He said that the Arabs should, therefore, reconsider their relations with Iran. Mr Ahmad added that he shares the fears expressed lately by Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, Egypt's deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, over the possibility that Iran might penetrate the Arab Peninsula and reach the Red Sea. The Sudanese minister said that countries situated on the Red Sea should agree on a unified policy and draw up a formula for defending themselves. The minister also called on the Arab League to invoke the Arab Joint Defense Treaty. He said that such documents are not meant to remain mere ink on paper.

Concerning the current crisis over the formation of a new Sudanese Government, the minister expressed his belief that the disputes between the Al-Ummah Party and the Democratic Unionist Party are insignificant. The Sudanese foreign minister stressed that the continued coalition of these two parties is a good guarantee for the country's future. He said that the inclusion of the National Islamic Front in a national unity government would complicate matters further, particularly if the Front insists upon applying the September 1983 Islamic Shari'ah laws.

Saudis Request Tight Security for Khartoum Embassy

JN031446 Khartoum SUNA in English 0947 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] Khartoum, Sept 3 (SUNA) — The Sudanese security authorities tightened security measures on the Saudi Embassy in Khartoum and its staff in response to a request from the embassy presented to the Sudanese Minister of Foreign affairs, the daily *Al-Ayyam* published here today reported.

The measures came following the incidents in Mecca, Saudi Arabia, last month in which more than 200 Iranian pilgrims were killed.

Armed Forces Capture 4 SPLA Officers in Babausah

JN031444 Khartoum SUNA in English 0945 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] Khartoum, Sept 3 (SUNA) — Sudanese Armed Forces have captured four officers from the rebels of Sudan People's Liberation Movement of Garang, a military source announced here today.

The source said the officers were captured in Babausah, and [word indistinct] areas, western Sudan, indicating that they were from a group which moved to southern Kordofan to transfer war to northern Sudan.

Students Riot in Al-Damazin; Casualties Reported

JN031214 Khartoum SUNA in English 0935 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] Khartoum, Sep 3 (SUNA) — A man and girl were killed in riot incidents at Al-Damazin, southern Blue Nile last Monday.

The forest ranger [as received] and the girl student were killed in a demonstration staged by students in the town and later joined by citizens protesting "unorganized education".

The violence flared up and the demonstrators burned down a number of government offices, warehouses, shops and cars, before the Armed Forces joined efforts with the police to quench the riots.

Over 50 persons were arrested, tried sentence to three month [words indistinct] pounds fine for stolen shops and warehouses [words indistinct] on the town from dusk to dawn.

Similar riots broke out in Sinjah town in the area last week when students demonstrations took place to the streets [as received] protesting the death of four girl students when a ferry capsized.

Near by Al-Rusayris town was also a venue of similar riots last Tuesday when demonstrators inflicted limited damage before police took control.

Attorney General 'Abd al-Mahmud al-Haj Salih will leave today Tuesday [as received] for Sinjah and Al-Damazin leading a high level delegation to investigate the incidents and report to Council of Ministers.

KUWAIT

Long-Range Missile Hits Southern Coast 4 Sep

JN041549 Manama WAKH in English 1530 GMT 4 Sep 87

[Text] Kuwait, Sep 4 (GNA) — An official source in the Kuwaiti Defence Ministry told *Kuwaiti News Agency* (KUNA) that a long-range missile hit the southern coast of Kuwait at 4.00 a.m. (local time) today.

He noted that concerned parties are investigating the incident and source of the missile and will issue necessary explanation at completion of these investigations.

Missile Termed 'Stray'

LD040914 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 4 Sep 87

[Text] According to an AP report, shipping sources have said that last Tuesday [as heard] a stray missile fired from the Iran-Iraq war zone hit Faylakah Island, situated 56 km north of Mina al-Ahmadi in Kuwait. According to this report, the missile, which could have been fired either by Iran or Iraq, created a loud explosion, which could be heard in Kuwait. This gave rise to the rumor of a missile attack by Iran on Al-Ahmadi port in Kuwait.

According to the *Associated Press*, at the time of the explosion three Kuwaiti tankers carrying U.S. flags were anchored off Mina al-Ahmadi jetty.

Missile Said Fired by Iran

JN041444 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1400 GMT 4 Sep 87

[Text] Kuwaiti maritime sources said that the missile which fell last night in southern Kuwait without causing any casualties was fired from an area in southern Iraq occupied by the Iranians. The sources also said that the missile fell just 3 km from Al-Ahmadi port, where two U.S. flagged Kuwaiti tankers were docked, waiting to be loaded with oil.

The same sources affirmed that this long-range missile is made in China.

Iraqi Aircraft Reportedly Shot Down 2 Sep

LD031810 Tehran IRNA in English 1804 GMT 3 Aug 87

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 3, IRNA — Kuwaiti anti-aircraft fire downed Wednesday an Iraqi warplane which had intruded its airspace, informed sources told IRNA today.

Kuwait has not published any official report on the incident yet.

Note to Arab League Denounces Iranian 'Piracy'

LD031646 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1606 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] Tunis, 3 Sep (KUNA) — The State of Kuwait strongly denounced here today the continuing Iranian piracy against Kuwaiti ships in Arabian Gulf waters.

In a memorandum to the Arab League distributed to member countries, it demanded that the attention of all should be drawn to these Iranian practices in view of the threat that they constitute to navigation, not only on the high seas and in the Arabian Gulf but also in the territorial waters of the region's countries.

Kuwait stressed that these attacks are bound to contribute to an escalation of the critical situation in the region.

It pointed out that an Iranian gunboat attacked the Kuwaiti container ship *Jabal 'Ali*, owned by the United Arab Shipping Company, which flies the Kuwaiti flag, with missiles and automatic weapons while en route from Khawr Fakkan port to Dubayy. The memorandum explained that the ship was attacked 7 nautical miles north of Umm Al Qaywayn, causing two 2-foot holes in the ship above the waterline, in addition to other damage to the ship and containers.

SAUDI ARABIA

Oil Tanker Reportedly Hit by Gunfire, Sinks in Gulf

AU040910 Paris AFP in English 0848 GMT 4 Sep 87

[Text] San Sebastian, Spain, Sept 4 (AFP) — A Saudi oil tanker was sunk with the loss of two lives when it was attacked in the Gulf, the captain of a Spanish tanker which was in the area, said on Friday.

Capt. Jose Carlos Escrina of the *Lerida* told the maritime radio station Onda Pesquera that the Saudi ship had been hit by gunfire. Apart from the two killed, other crew members were injured, he said.

The captain, who said several people were wounded, gave no indication of exactly when or where the incident occurred.

King Fahd Greetings Conveyed to Al-Qadhdhafi

LD032018 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1807 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] Riyadh, 3 Sep (SPA) — Dr Muhammad 'Abd al-Latif al-Mulhim, minister of state and cabinet member, and his accompanying delegation returned this morning to Riyadh from the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah after representing the Kingdom at the festivities marking the 18th anniversary of the 1 September revolution.

His excellency conveyed greetings to His Excellency President Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and the fraternal Libyan people from King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, custodian of the two holy mosques; Crown Prince Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard; and also from the Saudi people.

His Excellency Dr al-Mulhim returned to Riyadh with a letter from His Excellency President Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi for his brother King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, custodian of the two holy mosques.

Hizballah Warns Americans To Leave Country

PM021553 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 26 Aug 87 p 20

[IRNA report from Beirut: "The Hizballah of the Hijaz: The Americans Have To Leave Our Land Within 7 Days"]

[Text] The Hizballah of the Hijaz has issued a statement condemning the latest act of treason committed by the Al Saud regime with regard to placing the Hijaz military bases at the disposal of Americans. It has warned: "If the Americans do not leave our country within 7 days, we will make this a graveyard for them."

The Hizballah statement issued in Beirut says: Coinciding with the presence of the superpowers' fleets in the Persian Gulf in order to lay siege to the Islamic revolution, the corrupt Al Saud regime, which has long since been a servant to the colonialists, has placed all military facilities at the disposal of the world aggressors so that they may use these bases.

We condemn this treasonous action of the mercenary rulers of Al Saud while demanding the immediate departure of Americans from our homeland. We will givethem only 1 week to leave our country. If they are still here after 7 days starting from this date [as published], we will turn their centers and the palaces of the Al Sauds into a mass graveyard for them — considering that the month of Muharram was the beginning of the time when pagan gods were destroyed.

The latest Hizballah statement also talks about the results of operations which included blowing up the Al Saud regime's oil facilities in the eastern part of the Hijaz. In one heroic operation, blowing up the Aramco oil installations at Juma'iyah [as published], dozens of mercenaries, most of them Americans, were killed.

In addition to this, our brave youths set fire to the oil installations at Al-Dhahran. To prevent any consequences from this action, the regime completely surrounded Al-Dhahran and prevented entry to and exit from this area.

The statement concludes with a message to the innocent people of the Hijaz: Everyone knows that the corrupt regime of Al Saud has looted the wealth of our people, placing itself at the disposal of the aggressors, so that it can kill Muslims for them and build slaughterhouses with Muslim money.

So we invite all the innocent people of the Hijaz, the children of Hizballah in their towns, to understand their responsibilities in uprooting this corrupt regime. We want everyone to pursue every American they see anywhere in the land of the Hijaz and to send them all to Hell. God is the protector of the innocent.

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

AL-KHALIJ Concerned Over U.S. 'Armada' in Gulf

JN041051 Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 2 Sep 87 p 1

[Editorial: "What After This Concentration?"]

[Text] Now that U.S. soldiers in the region number 20,000 and there are approximately 60 U.S. naval vessels, including aircraft carriers, what next? Is this "armada" to protect oil tanker traffic? Or is it for other larger and more long-term objectives that will befall us like the "geometrical progression" of the increase of American military units over the past 3 months.

There were six U.S. military units in May. On 4 June they were icnreased to nine. Days later other units were deployed. Then followed the deployment of an aircraft carrier, a helicopter carrier, and minesweepers.

Is this concentration supposed to protect only 11 oil tankers? Or is the United States preparing for other objectives that will come to the fore at the opportune moment, manifesting themselves in expected incidents or in fabricated and staged ones?

It is a mind-boggling oversimplifcation to say that the only task of this massive military presence is to protect tankers or even to ensure the flow of crude in the Gulf. Iran has no interest in a closed Strait of Hormuz, it being the only outlet for its vital wealth: oil. Besides, the flow of the region's oil to industrialized nations and world markets has not ceased, regional crises and tensions notwithstanding. Gulf oil has indeed been a casualty of the Gulf war with its prices at times plummeting to as low as $10 per barrel. Gulf oil sales on world markets have also fallen.

Then why is the United States militarizing the Gulf region? And what is the significance of creating a military naval command for the Gulf which is second in strength to U.S. forces in Europe? This question is directed at all the countries of the region without exception. There is a more important question. There are those who profess hostility to the United States and urge its expulsion from the region. They also urge that it be denied facilities. They express concern for the security and stability of the region so its peoples may live free from problems, crises, wars, and blood. The answer to this question should determine their credibility.

Keeping the Gulf from being militarized by the Americans must be the goal of all the states of the region. This is especially true of the influential ones, or those that may be called "the major Gulf countries." It must be given absolute priority over other objectives; all policies, stands, and decisions must be dedicated to it. Truly serious efforts must be made to end the Iraq-Iran war. Its continuation can only leave the door open for the United States. This American concentration entered through that door.

President Sends Message to Pakistan's Junejo

JN030859 Manama WAKH in Arabic 2035 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 2 Sep (WAKH) — His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, UAE president, has sent a written message to Mohammad Khan Junejo, Pakistani prime minister, dealing with relations between the two countries and the latest developments in the Arab Gulf region. The message was delivered by Shaykh Hamdan ibn Zayid, under secretary of the UAE Foreign Ministry, during his meeting with the Pakistani prime minister in Islamabad today.

Shaykh Hamdan ibn Zayid returned to Abu Dhabi from Islamabad this evening following a brief visit of several hours to Pakistan. [passage omitted]

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

Al-'Attar, Visiting FRG Minister Hold Talks

JN031800 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Excerpts] Economic talks were held today at the Central Planning Council between our country and the FRG. Muhammad Sa'id al-'Attar, deputy prime minister, development minister, chief of the Central Planning Council, and member of the Standing Committee, headed the Yemeni side while Hans Klein, FRG minister of economic cooperation, headed the FRG side.

At the beginning of the talks, Al-'Attar welcomed the FRG minister and his accompanying delegation currently visiting our country. He said that these talks will contribute to further enhancing the strong relations of cooperation between our country and the FRG. He added: We are happy that you are visiting our country to see the projects that have been carried out with FRG assistance. He affirmed that our country has achieved great strides and carried out numerous vital development projects despite our people's heavy legacy from the defunct regime. He pointed out that our people's aspirations to achieve additional gains, which our political leadership — under Brother Secretary General President Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih — seeks to achieve, are very great. Al-'Attar expressed his thanks to the FRG for its cooperation and contribution in financing some development projects in our country, wishing these relations further progress to include different fields.

In a reply speech, the FRG minister expressed his thanks for the hospitality he and his accompanying delegation were accorded, pointing out that these talks serve the existing strong relations of cooperation between the two countries. He expressed his happiness at visiting our country and acquainting himself with its cultural and historical places and its new development. In conclusion, he hoped that these talks will produce results serving the ties of strong cooperation between the two countries.

The two sides later discussed aspects of existing technical and economic cooperation between the two countries and development projects the FRG contributes to financially as well as future projects. Al-'Attar and the FRG minister signed the minutes of the joint meeting on these talks.

Ahmad Muhammad Luqman, minister of municipalities and housing, member of the Standing Committee, and member of our side at the talks, signed two agreements of cooperation with Hans Klein, one in the field of municipalities and the other in medicine and building health centers. [passage omitted]

Al-'Attar had earlier received Hans Klein and discussed with him aspects of cooperation between the two countries. He acquainted him with the projects of the third 5-year plan to discuss the FRG's ability to assist in some of these projects. Hans Klein arrived in Sanaa this morning heading a delegation on a 3-day visit, during which he will hold talks with officials at the Central Planning Council.

In a statement to *Saba' News Agency*, Klein expressed his happiness to be visiting our country. He said: Due to its history and cultures, the YAR is the heart of Arab countries. He also said that his visit aims to discuss the details of bilateral relations, adding that the visit is a good means to further strengthen this cooperation and constant friendship in the future. In conclusion, he said that this visit will give him chance to acquaint himself closely with our country and its multifaceted development. [passage omitted]

Foreign Minister Receives Kuwaiti Message

LD032145 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1700 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] Dr 'Abd al-Kazim al-'Iryani, YAR deputy prime minister and foreign minister, today received a message from Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

It was announced in Sanaa that the message, conveyed by 'Abd al-Bazi al-Nuri, chairman of the South and Arabian Gulf Society, concerned bilateral relations. Al-Nuri met with Dr al-'Iryani earlier today.

Saddam Husayn Addresses Labor Delegations

JN031226 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1509 GMT 2 Sep 87

[President Saddam Husayn address to delegations participating in the eighth conference of the General Federation of Iraqi Trade Unions in Baghdad; date not given -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] I believe that you are aware of our stand with regard to peace. From the very beginning we have not desired war. When it occurred, we were careful to accept every regional or international peace initiative. But these initiatives were rejected by Iran. It is clear that Iran rejected them because it found itself in a corner when it imagined that it could implement its [words indistinct] slogan not only in Iraq but throughout the entire Arab and Islamic world as well for the sake of establishing an empire led by the ayatollahs in Tehran.

The late President al-Sadat once said a good thing when he remarked: I have read the holy Koran from cover to cover and found no verse [ayah] called ayatollah. [laughter] I am confident that Iraq will not spare any opportunity to facilitate the task of acheiving peace. With the same determination, however, Iraq will not relinquish one inch of its land. It will not allow the aggressors to attain the goals of their invasion or their barbaric and destructive aims against the Arab homeland. I say yes to the brother friend who has spoken about friendship. The Iranian people are more numerous than we are; however, speaking responsibly, we do not believe that a ruler should destroy his people and country simply because of their large number. We behave responsibly toward our own people. But we also believe that we are dutybound to defend our homeland, country, options, and civilization, as well as our security and that of the region.

Those calling themselves ayatollahs in Iran believe that they can destroy their people in the war as long as they have a large population. If such a responsibility as this were legitimate, then it would be a better slogan for India, China, and other countries rather than Iran. There are 50 million people in Iran while India's population is 1 billion or close to that of China, which exceeds the billion mark. A ruler is dutybound to look after his people, and he should shed a thousand tears when his people shed one drop of blood. He must not use his people for destruction if their number is great. By doing so he inflicts tragedies on them. The Iranian rulers are now inflicting such tragedies on their people.

I would like to recall that Iraq was a target of aggression. The shah's regime began to cause trouble for Iraq in 1969, a year or less after the revolution. It also tried to seize part of our land. It was the policeman of the region and it (?occupied) Arab islands in the Gulf. Instead of meeting the needs of its people, instead of [words indistinct], instead of teaching the illiterate, instead of lighting candles to dissipate darkness, the Khomeyni regime sent Iran into total darkness and extinguished all candles.

I believe that it is the duty of all humanity to rescue the Iranian people from Khomeyni, not by sending armies to Iran but by exerting more humanitarian efforts to rescue the Iranian people from the inhumanity of Khomeyni and his aides. Everyone must seriously work to achieve peace so that the Iranian people will find their way to light instead of remaining in this fatal darkness.

Brothers, among the basic things to which we have adhered strongly despite the continuation of the war is what we have said about exercising democracy and implementing the slogan of eradicating illiteracy among our people. Our principles cannot be realized or implemented by the illiterate in the same way as they can be realized and implemented by an educated person. Therefore, we should insist on educating our people. We have achieved [wordsindistinct] despite the fact that we have devoted an effective number of our fighters to defending Iraq and the lofty principles in which we believe by assigning them the task of eradicating illiteracy among citizens instead of defending Iraq with their rifles. Those who are fighting against the Khomeyniite illiteracy are educated men. However, Khomeyni benefits from illiteracy in Iran. If you study the Iranian POW's in Iraq, you will realize that this is something on which Khomeyni relies — illiterates and not enlightened people. We are satisfied with this difference between the Iraqis and the Iranians.

With regard to the Palestinian brothers, Palestine has always been in the hearts and consciences of the Iraqis. Regardless of how long fighting on the battlefronts will continue, we will never forget that the Palestinian people have well-known, inalienable, and legitimate rights that must be achieved.

Our friends, we are pleased with your presence here. I hope that you will convey our greetings and those of the leadership and the Iraqi people to all those concerned, to your trade unions, and to the political leaderships which have facilitated your attendance. As for our brothers, they are in their country among their relatives. My greetings to every Arab you may come across or to whom you wish to convey our greeting. You are welcome.

Gulf War Combat Operations Continue 2-4 Sep

Communique No 2,810

JN031736 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Communique No 2,810 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 3 September]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. [Passage omitted] The following is a roundup of our units' activities for last night and today:

1. In an attempt to bomb strictly civilian areas, the Iranian rulers sent two aircraft from their defeated Air Force to attack residential areas in the Al-Kumayt District of the Maysan Governorate. One of these aircraft, an F-5, was shot down by our heroic air defenses at 1344 [0944 GMT] today. The other aircraft fled. God bless the men of our air defenses and thank God for His victory.

2. The number of combat activities carried out today by the planes of our heroic Air Force against the enemy's economic installations, which were mentioned in Communique No 2,809, and at the battlefronts to inflict losses on the remnants of the aggressors reached a total of 106 combat missions. Our aircraft then returned safely to base protected by God.

3. Our daring helicopters destroyed several concentrations of scoundrels and inflicted heavy losses on their equipment and weapons in 45 combat missions today. They then returned safely to base, God be praised.

4. Three personnel were killed, two ammunition dumps were blown up, two gun emplacements were destroyed, and 3 RPG-7 launchers were found in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah.

5. Two enemy personnel were killed and two infantry positions and one vehicle were destroyed in the I Army Corps northern sector.

6. The criminal enemy shelled residential areas in the valiant city of Basra with long-range artillery. The enemy shelling resulted in the martyrdom of 24 citizens, including 3 children, and the wounding of 59 others, including 13 women and 14 children. To confirm its evil and criminal nature and its rancor against our people, the ruling gang in Iran sent two aircraft of what remains of its Air Force to bomb a border village in the Al-Sulaymaniyah Governorate. The raid killed three citizens and wounded seven others. May God have mercy on our martyrs and grant swift recovery for our wounded.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 3 September 1987

Communique No 2,811

JN041250 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 4 Sep 87

[Communique No 2,811 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 4 September]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Praise be to God for His great victory. O lofty Iraqis: It is our legitimate, inalienble right to deprive the Iranian regime of all economic resources which help it to continue the war. We are also entitled to respond to the policy of aggression against our country, people, and our brothers in the Arab Gulf. This aggression has continued since 4 September 1980. Therefore, we have completed the 7th year of our heroic struggle, supported by God's victory under the banner of our victorious leader: the great Saddam Husayn. This right expresses your will to achieve peace and to safeguard our sovereignty and our people's security.

A large number of our aircraft carried out the following heroic missions today:

1. Devastating blows were dealt to a number of oil installations in the Ahvaz oil fields at 1230 [0830 GMT], setting them ablaze.

2. At the same time, scores of our aircraft dealt a devastating blow to the oil pumping station installations in the Emam Hasan area, scoring direct hits.

3. Simultaneously, a number of our aircraft dealt a devastating blow to oil installations in the Agha Jari oil fields.

After implementing these missions, all our aircraft returned safely and victorious in God's care and protection.

We affirm that these blows and other tougher strikes will continue as long as that regime continues its aggression against our country and rejects the international will to achieve peace. These blows will continue as long as that regime intentionally sows sedition and destruction. We will also continue these strikes as long as this regime escalates tension, ignoring its people's interests and the serious consequences of this deviant policy on security and stability in the region and the world. We will prove to the regime of charlatans our unlimited ability to fight. Those who insist on war and deal in its pains will lose in the end.

Blessed be our heroic Air Force, Iraq's strong arm and the protector and pride of the Arab nation — commanders, hawks, officers, and men. Blessed be God, the best supporter.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 4 September 1987

Iranian Claims of Shelling Economic Targets Denied

JN031851 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1830 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Sep (INA) — Iraq today refuted Iran's claims of long-range artillery shelling of Iraqi military and economic targets.

In a statement to INA, an official spokesman for the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command said that correspondents from newspapers and news agencies had seen houses in the Al-Basrah Governorate in southern Iraq which had been destroyed by indiscriminate Iranian shelling. They had also visited wounded women and children in hospitals.

The spokesman wondered: How could the killing of women and children and the destruction of homes be interpreted as the shelling of military and economic targets as Iran claims?

Editorial Criticizes Attempts To Support Iran

JN031901 Baghdad AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic 1 Sep 87 pp 1,11

[Editorial: "Dishonest Attempts"]

[Text] At a time when all of the Iranian regime's words and deeds indicate that its negative attitude to UN Security Council Resolution No 598 has not changed one bit, certain sides are attempting to portray its stand as flexible and to create false hopes in an effort to mislead the international community, which is unanimous on the need to end the war and achieve a just, honorable, lasting, and comprehensive peace between the two sides.

Such attempts cannot possibly show good will, especially when they coincide with the Iranian regime's exposed attempts to procrastinate in implementing the Security Council resolution and to eliminate its binding and comprehensive nature. The Iranian regime's selective approach threatens to divide the

clauses of the resolution, as well as to divide the war and its arenas, serving the Iranian regime and its aggressive expansionist designs. Iraq and the rest of the Arab Gulf countries would then remain subject to that regime's continuous sabotage and terrorist crimes.

Therefore, every attempt to misinterpret the binding, comprehensive clauses of Resolution No 598, every maneuver to present the Iranian regime's stand contrary to its true nature, and every claim to divert attention from the war can only be considered a mean trick to confuse people and disperse the efforts now being exerted by the international community to implement the resolution and achieve a quick, decisive, and comprehensive solution to the war.

Indeed, such attempts cannot be honest. Their objective can only be to prolong the war and to encourage the Iranian regime to continue its aggression. Any party that engages in such attempts, whether Arab or foreign, will lose its credibility with us. We will only view its words and deeds with doubt and suspicion. We will record its attempts very carefully in the annals of its present and future.

It must be clear to these parties, and to everyone else, that the will of Iraq — leader, Army, and people — is like iron and steel with regard to defending Iraq and safeguarding its rights, sovereignty, and dignity, as well as the rights, sovereignty, and dignity of the Arab nation. Such a will can never be weakened, especially when Iraq — leader, Army, and people — possesses the power, the right, the determination, and the resolution to fight meanness, conspiracy, and aggression. Iraq will achieve final victory no matter how long the war lasts and regardless of the other side's maneuvering.

The charlatan Iranian rulers, their allies, and those who benefit from their foolishness are attempting, as our victorious leader Saddam Husayn has said, to gain time in hope of changing the situation and continuing their aggression. But no matter how they try, time will continue to work against them, whether they reject the resolution openly, play with words, continue their aggression, or stop this aggressive behavior.

As long as the Iranian rulers continue their policy and refuse to accept the Security Council resolution officially, frankly, and openly, backed by documents, we will not stop striking at them or mutilating their economy. They will always find us alert, fiery, and patient with faith, no matter how long the war lasts. This will continue until the final decisive victory has been achieved. We shall triumph.

Paper Views Attempts To Divide UN Resolution

JN040921 Baghdad AL-THAWRAH in Arabic 1 Sep 87

[Editorial: "Attempts To Compartmentalize the War and the Required Stand"]

[Text] The Iranian regime is trying to divert attention from its rejection of the international consensus to halt the war and establish peace between Iraq and Iran. It has been irrefutably confirmed that in order to do this, the Iranian regime has resorted to subterfuge and a play with words. This international consensus was materialized in the UN Security Council resolution issued in July.

Iraq welcomed this resolution and said that it is ready to implement it with good intentions. Iraq also stressed the need to implement this resolution as an indivisible whole. Iraq affirmed that the other side must proclaim its explicit, documented acceptance of this resolution on the basis that the resoluton is an integral whole and that one cannot select some of its provisions and reject others.

As the Iraqi leadership expected, the Iranian rulers have resorted to a strange and serious approach to international relations. To be more accurate, the Iranian rulers have set a precedent which cannot be condoned in international relations.

The Iranian rulers have announced that they neither accept nor reject the resolution. We are at a loss as to which parties counseled or encouraged them to take such a noncommittal stand. Such a stand clearly scorns the international community and its resolutions.

The UN Security Council resolution is not binding. Its provisions form an integral whole. From a practical standpoint, the neglect of any of its provisions means that there is no desire to implement it. Resolution No 598 contains no indications implying that it is not an integral whole. On the contrary, the UN Security Council's directives to the UN secretary general focus on the fact that the resolution is an integral whole and cannot be treated otherwise.

The strange thing is that some parties are trying to deviate from this concept or to ignore it. Whether intentionally or unintentionally, they seek to provide the aggressor Iranian regime with a cover to pursue its policy of aggression and legalize its rejection of the UN Security Council resolution. These parties are trying to do so by implying that one can deal with the Iranian regime's selective method.

We believe that this method is harmful. It is also rejected in part and parcel. We cannot but be skeptical and suspicious about all the parties which promote this concept, irrespective of their identity.

President Saddam Husayn referred to this in his address to a group of Iraqi students who are studying in Kuwait. He said: Knowingly or unknowingly, some international circles are focusing on a specific point; namely, that we agree to hold a dialogue with the Iranians on the other provisions in the resolution if they accept a cease-fire. By doing this, they separate cease-fire from the other provisions of the resolution. This is a very serious action. If it takes place, we will view it as being directed against Iraq.

In light of the Iranian regime's stands and the statements made by its leaders, logic dictates to all the international parties which had welcomed the UN Security Council resolution or which had voted in its favor to pressure this regime. This pressure is to prevent the Iranian regime from maneuvering and gaining time. These parties must also fully assume their responsibilities to

prepare a propitious atmosphere for the implementation of this resolution in full and without any procrastination.

We have a sense of responsibility toward the security of our people and nation, as well as to regional security and stability. From this premise, we explicitly and categorically announce our rejection of any attempt by this or that international party to promote the Iranian regime's ideas. These ideas seek to compartmentalize the UN Security Council resolution. We will seriously and firmly deal with these attempts. We will also view such attempts as acts of aggression against Iraq and the Arab nation.

The provisions of UN Security Council Resolution No 598 have been formulated so that they will be implemented as an integral whole. Any impairment in the method of application will not serve the cause of peace or end the war in this vital part of the world. We believe that no one can ignore this fact or disregard it, for it is the crux of the resolution. Any stand that conflicts with this fact means that the party which adopts it is opposing the international community's consensus for completely and comprehensively terminating the war.

Trade Minister Returns From U.S., Turkey Visits

JN030904 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2055 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Sep (INA) — Iraqi Trade Minister Dr Muhammad Mahdi Salih and his accompanying delegation returned here tonight following official visits to the United States and Turkey.

In a statement to INA, Dr Muhammad Mahdi Salih said that during his visit to the United States he had signed an agreement for trade, economic, and technical cooperation which will increase and diversify trade exchange between the two countries. He added that his talks with U.S. officials dealt with ways to promote cooperation in the economic field on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

Commenting on his visit to Turkey, the Iraqi minister explained that it had sought to promote and develop trade cooperation between the two countries. During this visit, he also attended the Iraqi national day celebrations held at Izmir International Fair.

'Izzat Ibrahim Returns From Saudi Arabia 3 Sep

JN031925 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Excerpt] The RCC Vice Chairman and his accompanying delegation returned to Baghdad today at the end of a 3-day official visit to Saudi Arabia.

'Izzat Ibrahim was received by Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister; Tariq 'Aziz, RCC member, deputy prime minister, and foreign minister; Hasan 'Ali, secretary general of the Progressive National and Patriotic Front; Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, National Assembly speaker; Comrades Muhammad Hamzah and Latif Nussayif Jasim, members of the Ba'th Party Regional Command; and a number of ministers.

During the visit, the RCC vice chairman held talks with Saudi officials headed by His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, and His Highness Crown Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, deputy prime minister and commander of the Saudi National Guard. [passage omitted]

Soviets To Present 'Special Plan' for Peace

TA041105 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 4 Sep 87 pp 1,6

[Report by Smadar Peri and Roni Shaqed]

[Text] An Israeli proposal according to which President Mubarak would invite Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir on an official visit to Egypt was discussed at a meeting held in Cairo a few days ago between an Israeli and an Egyptian official.

Our correspondent points out that over the last year there have been several Israeli attempts to arrange such meetings, but they did not yield any positive results.

According to a report in an Arab paper, associates of President Mubarak have made it clear that, as far as they are concerned, an official visit by the Israeli prime minister must end with a joint communique or "positive results." These sources believe that as long as Shamir objects to an international conference — while Egypt is set on holding one — "it is hard to find a common basis for holding a meeting between Shamir and Peres." [as published]

At the same time, it has been learned that the Soviet Union is preparing a special plan for the solution of the Middle East conflict.

The plan will be submitted to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz when he meets with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze in New York in 10 days.

Jerusalem learned about the new Soviet plan yesterday. However, not all its specifics are known yet and it remains unclear whether it will be submitted to the United States as an official document.

Hungary Delays Signing of Interests Section Accord

TA040444 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 4 Sep 87

[Text] Hungary has delayed the signing of an agreement for the opening of interests sections in Budapest and Tel Aviv. The signing ceremony was to have taken place on Monday in Switzerland, but the Hungarians have postponed the ceremony without announcing a new date.

In a related development, the Soviet consular delegation is to leave Israel within 1 month, prior to the end of the visas granted to the members of the group.

Captured 'Terrorist' Reveals Syrian Role in Plot

TA041053 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 4 Sep 87

[Text] Syria is continuing to train and send terrorists on suicide missions against the Israeli and South Lebanese Army [SLA] in the security zone. This is according to a terrorist who gave himself up to the SLA village of 'Ayshiyah in the eastern sector of the security zone. The terrorist surrendered on 22 August, but news of the incident was just released by the Army. Shlomo Berger reports:

The man in custody, an Egyptian citizen, was recruited into a Lebanese organization called Arab Egypt, which is operated by Syrian intelligence. He was sent by the head of Syrian Intelligence in Lebanon, General Ghazi Kan'an, to carry out a suicide mission against Israeli forces in the security zone. In an interview with the Voice of Israel today, the man said he was ordered to plant and detonate a roadside charge and to give himself up to the IDF. He was then to explode 11 kg of TNT hidden in his jacket, killing himself and his captors. The suspect, 'Ali 'Abd al-Rahman Wahabah, gave himself up to the SLA without implementing the plan.

He told the Voice of Israel that he came to Lebanon seeking employment. Later he was forced to join the organization against his will, after being repeatedly tortured by Syrian intelligence in 1984. A short time ago he prepared for the attack at a Syrian Army base in the Al-Biqa' valley. The 2-week training course in weapons and explosives was directed by the chief sergeant major of Syrian intelligence. Already in January of this year, the man was taken to Syrian television studios in Damascus, where he was given a prepared script. He was filmed, saying he is going to commit suicide of his own free will in an attack against the Zionist enemy. Present at the filming was Syrian President al-Asad's deputy, 'Abdallah al-Ahmar. As the terrorist prepared to depart on the mission, he received personally a blessing from the head of Syrian intelligence in Lebanon.

[Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew at 1100 GMT on 4 September carries a similar report, adding that "the terrorist attack was slated to be carried out in cooperation with the Syrian Social Nationalist Party in addition to the Arab Egypt organization to which the Egyptian terrorist was recruited."]

Syrian Air Force To Fly Mig-29's By 'Next Spring'

TA031058 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] The Syrian Air Force will probably be flying the Soviet made Mig-29 by next spring. According to military sources, several dozen models of the sophisticated Soviet plane have already arrived in Syria and are now being integrated into the Air Force. A similar number of Mig-29's, seen as the Russian equivalent of the F-16, have also arrived in Iraq. Jordan has also expressed interest in acquiring the plane, although the Jordanians have only begun discussions with the Russians about possible purchases.

Foreign Ministry Reacts to UN Report on RSA

TA040459 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 4 Sep 87

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has reacted to a new UN report accusing Israel of being among those Western nations which continue to maintain economic and military ties with South Africa. According to the UN report, 46 major Israeli companies, including Israel Aircraft Industries [IAI], the Histadrut's Koor concern, El Al, and Tadiran, all have existing contracts with

Pretoria. The head of the South African desk at the Foreign Ministry, Dr Alon Li'el, told reporter Dick Winter that the report must be put in its proper perspective.

[Begin recording] [Li'el] If we speak on a report that carries 200 pages and Israel has about 3 pages inside, and if we speak on a report in which you have over 1,200 U.S. companies, over 1,000 British companies, and over 500 West German companies — this would put things in the right proportion.

[Winter] But it appears that some of the biggest companies in Israel are involved; including IAI, Israel shipyards, the Histadrut is involved, the Bank of Israel. What exactly is Israel's policy toward South Africa?

[Li'el] It is true that it mentions very big companies, and the reason is that some military companies appear in the list. The decision of the Cabinet of 18 March speaks about gradually finishing the military links and, regarding the Histadrut, the Histadrut decided to gradually stop the import of steel from South Africa. So, this speaks on the military companies and on the steel companies. Regarding commercial links, we object to links on the governmental level, but we do not object to links on the private level. [end recording]

In the next few weeks, the Cabinet is due to discuss the recommendations of an interministerial committee headed by Foreign Ministry Director General Yosi Beilin on a comprehensive policy toward South Africa.

Discussions on Implications of Lavi Vote Continue

Sharon, Rabin View Postponement

TA031055 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1000 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] Industry and Trade Minister Ari'el Sharon conferred with Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin today. During the meeting, Minister Sharon presented his plan for postponing the implementation of the Cabinet decision to terminate the Lavi project and for establishing an independent committee to look into the data related to IDF alternatives and the cost of terminating the project. The defense minister said that all his activities are in keeping with Sunday's Cabinet decision, according to which the Lavi project must be terminated.

Shamir on Vote, Arens Resignation

TA031751 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] Prime Minister Shamir will not bring the Lavi question back to the Cabinet for another vote unless there is a change in the opinion of its members. He said he is saddened by the resignation of Moshe Arens but still hopes he will have a change of heart on the matter. The prime minister was speaking on the Lebanese border after having visited the border town of Shelomi. Vivien Roysten reports:

[Begin recording] [Roysten] Prime Minister Shamir is convinced that despite its differences, the national unity government must continue. Under what conditions would he call a revote on the Lavi?

[Shamir] When it will be a real change in the opinions of the members of the government. [sentence as heard]

[Roysten] Although the prime minister received Moshe Arens' resignation in the form of a letter, he has not yet accepted his resignation. Did Prime Minister Shamir succeed in his talks with Arens today?

[Shamir] Well, there are no results and I regret it very much.

[Roysten] And what steps, if any, will he take to recall Arens?

[Shamir] Well, I try, and I have tried, and I will try again to persuade him to change his decision and to stay, to remain in the government, because there is not any justification for his decision to leave the government.

[Roysten] Would a revote on the Lavi be the necessary enticement?

[Shamir] Maybe, maybe it will be another vote, but even if it will not be, in my opinion, he has to continue his service in the government.

[Roysten] What is your reaction to the statement — some people say that you are actually inciting by asking the workers to take the question of the Lavi to the people?

[Shamir] I am not inciting anybody. I told them that they have to explain when they are asked, but not to make any illegal moves.

[Roysten] While viewing Lebanon and the security zone this afternoon, Prime Minister Shamir vowed that the government will continue to do everything in its power to prevent further Katyushas from falling on the northern settlements and assist in their economic development. [end recording]

Decision Depicts U.S. Control

TA031402 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in Arabic 1 Sep 87 p 1

[Editorial: "The 'Lavi' and the International Conference"]

[Text] The Israeli Government finally yielded to the U.S. decision to halt development of the Israeli fighter plane, Lavi, after reaching a mature stage in the project's implementation. This occurred amidst a tumultuous climate, on the propaganda level at least, of "disagreement" between Washington and Tel Aviv on this issue.

No disagreement existed, for we realized from the time the U.S. decision was made that it would be carried out at the most opportune time and that the Israeli Government — including Alignment and Likud, as well as the project's backers and opponents — was trying to stretch the issue as far as possible in order to attain new economic gains before yielding to the decision

under cover of the traditional Cabinet vote -- for or against -- so that the outcome would seem a purely Israeli decision.

At any rate, we will not enter into the details of this Israeli-U.S. theatrical play that was named the Lavi plane. We will, however, use what transpired under the title "Lavi" to reassess the U.S. position on the issues and problems of this region.

This U.S. position is based on the allegation that it is unable to "restrain" or "exert pressure" on Israel in order to reach a specific point. To be more precise, the U.S. Administration bases its current position regarding the international conference on Israel's rejection — so far — of this conference, as if the Israeli Government is the one directing White House policy on the Middle East. The truth, as evidenced by the clear and explicit events and developments on the Lavi, is the exact opposite. Washington is able to adopt a decision that will commit Israel to an international conference, just as Washington was able in 1956 to adopt a decisive decision -- one that obligated Israeli Government implementation despite "all the difficulties."

Anyone who thinks that the Jewish vote in the United States, despite its obvious significance, is sufficient for gaining control of U.S. decisionmaking, is wrong to the point of naivete, particularly if one turns this thinking into a routine approach when addressing the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Palestinian problem.

In the final analysis, will Israel's submission to the U.S. decision on halting implementation of the Lavi project provide an opening for an Arab position asking the United States: What about the international conference, then?

Alternative 'Gliding Bomb' Explained

TA030517 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 2 Sep 87 p 2

[Report by Aharon Lapidot]

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin has mentioned "gliding bombs" as an alternative to the Lavi. Gliding bomb is the term for a large and diverse group of bombs whose common denominator is that they fly toward the target by actually "gliding through the air;" they can control their own flight course, although they are not equipped with any engine whatsoever.

Here is a scenario: The airplane fires the bomb at some distance from the target (the distance varies according to the type of bomb). The bomb, however, does not drop like a rock from the sky, as is the case with a regular bomb. The gliding bomb has an electro-optical laser or infrared guidance system in its tip. This system "locks" itself on the target and rectifies the bomb's flight course by means of a flight control unit and winglets, bringing it as close as possible to the "bull's-eye."

Here are some examples: "'Ofer," manufactured by Elbit, is an original Israeli development; "Penguin" and "GBU-15" are made by Rockwell.

Nisim Comments on Upcoming Visit to U.S.

TA040724 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0405 GMT 4 Sep 87

[Telephone interview with Finance Minister Moshe Nisim by moderator David Grossman and economic affairs correspondent Me'ir Einstein — live]

[Excerpt] [Grossman] Minister Nisim, you are leaving for the United States next Sunday to meet with the U.S. economic leadership in order to discuss the developments called for in the wake of terminating the Lavi. What requests are you going to make in your meetings?

[Nisim] The original goal of the visit was not to discuss the Lavi issue, but rather to meet with the U.S. secretary of state in order to review Israel's economic problems and developments, as well as our joint interests. In the wake of this week's Cabinet decision on the Lavi project, we will naturally discuss this issue, too. When the defense minister visited the United States over a month ago, he was promised that Israel would gain some important advantages if the project were stopped; namely, an additional $100 million of the aid money for conversion into shekels and a continuation of the offset arrangement for U.S. purchases in Israel, at a rate which has not yet been determined. This offset arrangement was to be stopped in September of this year. If these purchases resume, we may be able to prevent a situation whereby we would have to dismiss thousands of workers, and I am not referring here to Israel Aircraft Industries [IAI] alone but to all military industries. I will ask the U.S. Administration to fulfill these promises as soon as possible. I will also ask it to look into every possibility of placing orders for items produced by the Israeli military industries, especially the IAI which has undoubtedly been hurt by this week's Cabinet decision.

[Einstein] Mr Nisim, let us indeed examine the implications for a moment. To what extent can the U.S. promises soften the decision to stop the Lavi project? In recent months the Finance Ministry has examined the implications. For instance, how many workers will have to be dismissed from the IAI if the United States indeed fulfills all its promises?

[Nisim] I believe that at this time it is inappropriate to give any figure on the number of workers who will have to retire in the wake of the Cabinet decision. We should now make use of our time to examine and exhaust every possibility of producing various weapon systems which the IAI has been a party to in the past and will surely be a party to in the future as well. The number of dismissals will not be determined at this time. Dismissals at the moment are theoretical. I hope that after a while — weeks rather than days — the picture will become clear. I very much hope that the sum total of efforts currently being made in the defense establishment, combined with the U.S. aid which I discussed and which may be added to them, will lead to an absolute minimum of dismissals from the IAI.

[Einstein] Mr Nisim, what about the Lavi closure costs? How much will this cost?

[Nisim] According to the estimates of the defense establishment which were presented to the Cabinet several times, reference is

to nearly $400 million. The United States agreed that we will be able to use the aid money to finance the closure costs.

[Grossman] Mr Nisim, this is an hour of goodwill as far as the United States is concerned. As much as this may, somewhat unpleasantly, smack of too many demands on our part and increased dependency on the Americans, are you going to use this goodwill hour to obtain support for issues other than the Lavi?

[Nisim] First, I do not intend, nor has this been my custom in the past, to be demanding. We talk with the Americans as friends, as allies. I would like to add that the Israeli public ought to be aware of the fact that while we do indeed receive U.S. aid — very considerable military and economic aid — this aid is given because of the cooperation between and common interests shared by the State of Israel and the United States. Israel undoubtedly constitutes a strategic assest for the free world. This deserves something in return, because had Israel not served in that capacity, U.S. expenditures in the Middle East would have been very large. At the same time, in order to heal the economic ills, it is our duty and aspiration to reduce our dependence on foreign aid to the absolute minimum. According to the economic recovery process which I am thinking about, I believe that in due course we will have to reach a state whereby we will be able to sustain ourselves without foreign aid.

[Einstein] Mr Nisim, against the background of this week's intensive activity, particularly by your Likud colleagues, do you view any chance for a change in the clear decision already made by the government?

[Nisim] The government made a decision — a difficult and painful one. I am still shaken by it, but as I said, I am convinced that this was a decision the Israeli Government had to make, and I hope the best will come out of the bad bargain. The decision stands. I do not see a chance for any change in the government's decision. What we should do now is to implement it wisely, patiently, and calmly. [passage omitted]

Prosecution Reveals Charges Against Vanunu

TA031453 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] The prosecution in the Vanunu trial today permitted the first publication of charges brought against him. Our legal affairscorrespondent Gil'ad Sher reports that the indictment includes details of the secret information Vanunu leaked unlawfully from the Negev nuclear research station. This information included reports on the physical and organizational structure of the station, information on classified development projects, details of confidential working methods and production processes, as well as codenames and other names given to various secret development projects.

According to the indictment, Vanunu collected classified material and information during the last 12 months of his employment in Dimona, namely up to October 1985, with the intent of harming state security. He visited top-secret installations that are totally off limits to anyone whose entry is not specifically authorized, photographed various items in those installations, and copied material and drawings from secret papers and publications.

At the beginning of the indictment, the prosecution states that when Mordekhay Vanunu first began working at the Dimona nuclear power plant in 1976, he took an operators course and signed a declaration of secrecy. During the 9 years of his employment, security men briefed him periodically on the secrecy clause.

The indictment states that upon termination of his employment in Dimona, Vanunu transmitted secret information and photographs of the power station to representatives of *The Sunday Times* and to a journalist named (Guerrero), whom he met in Australia. This top-secret material was collected by Vanunu throughout his employment in Dimona, and his intent in transmitting this information was to harm state security, knowing full well that this information could reach enemy hands.

The counts against Mordekhay Vanunu, in accordance with the penal code, are: assisting the enemy during war time; relaying top-secret information; and collecting secret information with the aim of harming state security.

King Husayn Returns From Meeting With Mubarak

JN031820 Amman Television Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Excerpt] His majesty King Husayn returned to Amman this evening following a brief working visit to Egypt, during which he met with President Muhammad Husni Mubarak.

The king and President Mubarak met for 3 hours in Qasr al-Tin in Alexandria today. During this meeting, they exchanged views on the current situation in the Arab region, efforts to hold an international conference for peace in the Middle East, the situation in the Gulf, and the Iraq-Iran war. [passage omitted]

DIE WELT Interviews King Husayn on Gulf Situation

DW040935 Bonn DIE WELT in German 4 Sep 87 p 5

[Interview with King Husayn by *Die Welt* editor Juergen Liminski in Amman; date not given]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] [*Die Welt*] Do you think it was a mistake to send U.S. warships to the Gulf?

[Husayn] The guarantee of free navigation in international waters involves not just the Gulf region but the whole world. That must be taken into consideration. It is uncertain how matters will develop, and I do not know what those people think who interfere from outside in that region. One of the possibilities resulting from the recent UN Security Council resolution is a weapon embargo against the party that refuses to accept the resolution. That would be an interesting and positive element.

However, I am not certain that one has always handled the problem as one should have from the very beginning. I believe also that we in the Arab world have to bear quite some part of the responsibility because of our controversial attitude.

[*Die Welt*] What could the Europeans do?

[Husayn] The Europeans must work on ensuring that the war will be ended. Naturally the interests of Europe — and also of Japan — are directly involved, and not just those of the United States. [passage omitted]

Al-Masri Makes Statement, Leaves for PRC

JN031832 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic
1444 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] Amman, 3 Sep (PETRA) — Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri left Amman for the PRC this afternoon on an official visit, which will last several days, at the invitation of PRC Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian. He will also visit South Korea at the invitation of Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su.

In an exclusvie statement to a PETRA correspondent, the foreign minister said that this visit is intended to discuss the growing relations between the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the PRC. He noted that the visit also seeks to exchange views on the current situation in the region, the efforts being exerted to establish peace in the Middle East, the latest developments in the Arab Gulf region, and the Iraq-Iran war.

The foreign minister referred to the importance of discussing these issues with the Chinese leadership at this time in particular, for the PRC is a permanent UN Security Council member, plays a role in supporting Third World issues, and continuously stands alongside the Arab causes in all international forums.

Al-Masri affirmed that his talks with Chinese officials will center on an international peace conference and the bases for its convening. The talks will also center on explaining the dangers of the expansion of the Gulf war and the conflict that has begun to take various forms between the two superpowers, Al-Masri said. He added that the great role that can be played by China to end the war and influence the side rejecting UN Security Council Resolution No 598 will be stressed. He pointed out that discussions will deal with the best means to implement this resolution.

The foreign minister stated that during his current visit he will head the delegation of the 7-man Arab committee to implement the resolutions of the recent emergency session of the Arab foreign ministers council in Tunis. He added that the committee includes representatives from Iraq, Bahrain, and the YAR.

The Arab committee will convey to the Chinese Government the resolutions of the Arab League Council with regard to the need to implement Security Council Resolution No 598 calling for a halt to the Iraq-Iran war and asking the international community to implement it and impose sanctions on the rejecting side.

Al-Masri was seen off at Amman civilian airport by the ambassadors of Iraq and Korea, the Chinese charge d'affaires in Amman, and a number of senior Foreign Ministry officials.

Paper Urges Arabs To Reconsider Ties With PRC

JN031505 Amman AKHBAR AL-USBU' in Arabic
3 Sep 87 p 17

["In the Heart" column: "Reconsiderating Arab Relations With the PRC in View of Its Backing Iran"]

[Text] Although the PRC has continued to reaffirm its friendship with the Arab countries, its attitude toward the Iraq-Iran war is not satisfactory, especially since the exposure of its role in exporting weapons to the Iranian regime, such as the Silkworm missiles with which Iran is threatening navigation in the Gulf.

This bias toward Iran conflicts with the role the PRC should play in its capacity as a major power and a permanent member of the UN Security Council to remove tension and promote the peace process — the council's main task.

We are aware of the longstanding discrepancies and differences between China and the USSR, but these should not prompt Beijing to support Iran against Iraq, which is an Arab country, for no reason except that both the Soviets and Americans are calling for an end to the war.

The secret U.S. cooperation with the Iranian regime that was exposed by the Irangate scandal has harmed U.S. credibility and shaken what is left of U.S. friendship with some Arabs. Likewise, the PRC's stand will inevitably harm Chinese interests in the Arab world and block possibilities of expanding trade and economic cooperation between Beijing and the Arab capitals.

Moreover, China's approval of the UN Security Council resolution calling for an end to the Iraq-Iran war dictates that China should refrain from supporting one side against the other or extending military aid to Iran. Beijing has not abided by the first clause of the resolution, so how can we hope that it will agree to impose sanctions on Iran for its rejection of peace calls, as stipulated by the Security Council resolution it helped formulate?

The Chinese bias toward Iran makes it incumbent on all Arab countries to reconsider their relations with the PRC because its lack of credibility on the Security Council resolution poses large question marks about its anticipated stand toward the international conference and the Arab- Israeli conflict, especially since there are many indications that the channels of contact and bridges of cooperation between Beijing and Tel Aviv are open in a manner which casts doubt and suspicion on China's claims of friendship for the Arab nation.

Al-Rifa'i, Syria's Al-Kasm Resume Talks 3 Sep

JN040722 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] Amman — Official talks between a Jordanian delegation led by Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i and a Syrian delegation led by Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm were resumed at the Prime Ministry this evening. The talks focused on aspects of bilateral cooperation and ways to bolster this cooperation in all areas in the interest of the people in the two sisterly countries.

Attending for Jordan were the deputy prime minister and the ministers of labor, agriculture, public works, transportation, and energy, as well as a number of specialists. Attending for Syria were Eng 'Abd al-Rahman Madani, minister of irrigation; Antoine Jubran, minister of state for the People's Assembly affairs and acting minister of social affairs; and 'Isam al-Na'ib, minister of state for foreign affairs.

Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i hosted a dinner banquet at the Jordan International Hotel this evening in honor of Syrian Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm and his delegation. It was attended by 'Akif al-Fayiz, speaker of the House of Representatives; Marwan al-Qasim, chief of the Royal Hashemite Court; 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, Court minister; His Highness Prince Ra'd ibn Zayd, chief chamberlain; Field Marshal al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces; ministers; the Jordanian ambassador in Damascus; the Syrian ambassador in Amman; and a number of ranking officials and guests.

Agreement Signed

JN031605 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] Amman — An agreement on the use of the waters of the Al-Yarmuk River was signed between the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic at the Prime Ministry building today. In accordance with this agreement, Jordan will build the Al-Wahdah Dam near the Al-Maqarin station. The project includes building a dam on the Al-Yarmuk River and a reservoir. The water behind the dam in the reservoir will be used in irrigating Jordanian lands and other Jordanian projects. It will also be used to irrigate Syrian lands behind the site of the dam and parallel to the river's course to a height of 200 meters above sea level. The water will also be used for power generation.

The agreement was signed for the Jordanian Government by Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i and for the Syrian Government by Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm. The agreement comes as a deepening of the bonds of Arabism and brotherhood, as well as a reflection of the existing distinguished relations between the two fraternal countries. It also comes as an assertion of bilateral cooperation. The signing ceremony was attended on the Jordanian side by the deputy prime minister; the ministers of labor and social development, agriculture, public works, transport, and energy and mineral wealth; a number of experts; and the Jordanian ambassador in Damascus. It was attended on the Syrian side by the members of the delegation accompanying Dr al-Kasm and the Syrian ambassador in Amman.

Earlier today, the prime minister met in his office with Dr al-Kasm. They discussed current developments in the Arab arena,as well as bilateral relations and ways to promote and consolidate them to serve the interests of the two fraternal peoples.

Amal Official Criticizes Birri for Remarks on Iran

NC031234 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] Attempts to stop the release of a statement prepared by Amal official 'Ali al-Husayni attacking the movement's leader Minister Nabih Birri have failed at the last moment. The statement criticizes Birri, without naming him, for his remarks against Iran's policy and its supporters in Lebanon.

The statement, which was released last night through a Western news agency, declares that anyone who thinks differently from the line of the Islamic Republic of Iran is expressing a personal viewpoint and will bear the responsibility of violating the Amal Movement's organizational regulations. The statement adds that any criticism of Iran or the ulema violates Amal's charter, as laid down by its founder Imam Musa al-Sadr and endorsed by all the movement's congresses.

It should be recalled that Minister Birri had criticized Iran during a rally held in southern Lebanon on the occasion of the ninth anniversary of the disappearance of Imam Musa al-Sadr. He directed especially strong criticism at the pro-Iranian fundamentalists, namely Hizballah, during the rally, which led Iran's representative at the ceremony to walk out.

Fadlallah Reacts 'Sharply'

NC031624 Paris AFP in English 1611 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] Beirut, Sept 3 (AFP) — Shaykh Fadlallah, spiritual guide of Lebanon's Shi'ite fundamentalist Hizballah movement, Thursday reacted sharply to remarks by Nabih Birri, leader of the Shi'ite Amal Movement, that implicitly criticized Hizballah clerics and the group's Iranian allies.

Speaking during a ceremony at the Iranian Embassy here, Shaykh Fadlallah accused "those who thrive on fanaticism" of "insulting men of religion."

Mr. Birri, whose movement is aligned with Syria, sparked the dispute Monday during a south Lebanon ceremony commemorating the ninth anniversary of the disappearance in Libya of Imam Musa al-Sadr, the spiritual guide of Lebanon's Shi'ites.

"It's not enough to put on a turban, like a religious man, so as to become a theologian," Mr. Birri had said.

"There are only five religious leaders authorized to lay down the law in Lebanon. How is it then that in every neighborhood, we now find ten people who publish fatwas (religious decrees) for attacks on United Nations peacekeepers and for bans on people going to restaurants?"

Mr. Birri had gone on to imply that Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi was behind Imam Sadr's disappearance.

"Nonetheless," he said, "Iran maintains diplomatic relations with Libya."

On Thursday, Shaykh Fadlallah said he feared Mr. Birri's words would be taken as "a sign for those who thrive on fanaticism to give free reign to their attacks and insults against all the wearers of the turban.

"I also fear that this attitude could serve the objectives of local and international intelligence services," he said.

The latest rift between the rival movements sparked clashes Thursday in the south Lebanon town of Al-Nabatiyah, where hundreds of thousands of people assembled to celebrate the Shi'ite holiday of 'Ashura', which commemorates the death of the third imam, Husayn.

Amal militiamen fired shots in the air to disperse the crowd after some of the 200,000 people assembled by Amal clashed with members of a 5,000-strong Hizballah procession, witnesses reported.

Other 'Ashura' ceremonies were held in Syrian-controlled West Beirut and in the capital's southern suburbs.

VOL on Exchange of Criticism

NC031654 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Excerpts] Scholar Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah responded today to remarks that were made by Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri last Monday. In his remarks, Birri had attacked some of the Shi'ite spiritual leaders in Lebanon and had strongly criticized Iran. During a ceremony at the Iranian Embassy in Beirut today, Fadlallah accused those who thrive on fanaticism of insulting religious leaders. He added: I fear that such a stand serves the aims of local and international intelligence. [passage omitted]

Birri again responded today to Shaykh Fadlallah, affirming his right to say what he had said at the rally in Tyre, which was held to commemorate the anniversary of Imam al-Sadr's disappearance. Birri said he could not understand what had prompted the Iranian Embassy members attending the rally to leave during his speech. In his address, Birri had criticized Iran and the ulema. Birri stressed: We will not permit clashes to take place in the south, but we have the right to self-defense.

Al-Tufayli responds

NC040605 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0445 GMT 4 Sep 87

[Text] In a political and popular response to Minister Nabih Birri and the Amal Movement, Hizballah organized a huge rally in Ba'labakk yesterday on the occasion of 'Ashura'. It was tantamount to a display of force and came 4 days after Minister Birri's rally in the city.

AFP has reported that Hizballah massed about 200,000 of its supporters, including approximately 500 Iranian Revolutionary Guards, in Ba'labakk. A demonstration was staged, led by Revolutionary Guard officials and religious leaders, including [Hizballah leader] Shaykh Subhi al-Tufayili. Shaykh al-Tufayli

delivered a speech in which he responded to accusations made by Birri against the policy of the supporters of Iran in Lebanon. He said: When Imam Khomeyni speaks, others must keep silent. He orders us to struggle against America, Israel, the Al Sa'ud family, and others, and we will obey. Al-Tufayli added: The Kuwaitis and Saudis are excluded from the struggle, because the Islamic revolution guarantees their security. But the Muslims can chase and fight their enemies anywhere in Lebanon.

While Birri had denounced any attack on UNIFIL in the south, Al-Tufayli said that the UN soldiers were witnesses to Lebanon's loss, just as they were witnesses to the loss of Palestine.

Birri Reiterates Support for 'Leader' Khomeyni

NC040530 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 4 Sep 87

[Text] Minister Nabih Birri, leader of the Amal Movement, toured a number of villages in the Al-Zahrani and Al-Nabatiyah districts in the south yesterday to join the citizens in celebrating 'Ashura'. He visited the towns of Al-Ghaziyah, Al-Sarafand, Jibshit, 'Adshit, and Ansar, promising the citizens there that he would stand by them and comply with their demands to consolidate their steadfastness.

Minister Birri delivered a speech in Jibshit, the town of the groom of the south, Martyr Bilal Fahs. He said: This chaste soil which brought forth Martyr Raghib Harb and the groom of the south, Bilal Fahs, deserves to be called the bride of the south. It really deserves this name.

In his speech, Birri criticized those who receive money from Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] and Libya, saying: We respect the imams and the men of religion. Imam Khomeyni is my leader and I love him, and in times of tribulation he will find support only from us. As for those who receive money from Abu 'Ammar and Libya, they are only serving their own interests.

Attack on Amal Roadblock in Sidon Wounds One

NC031142 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1045 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] We have just received the following report: According to information from Sidon, a car carrying gunmen passed near a roadblock manned by Amal personnel at the entrance to Harat Sayda at 1300 today. The gunmen opened fire at the personnel, wounding one. The men manning the roadblock returned the gunfire.

Amal Captures Attackers

NC031659 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 1430 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] According to a security report from Sidon this afternoon, gunmen riding in a BMW 520 today opened fire at a Boy Scout procession that was taking place on one of the streets of Harat Sayda to mark the occasion of 'Ashura.' At least six people who were wounded in the shooting were taken to Hammud Hospital for treatment. The Amal Movement surrounded the area shortly thereafter. In an ensuing clash with the gunmen responsible for the shooting, Amal succeeded in wounding one and capturing two others.

Exchange of Fire Reported in Mountain Region

NC031311 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] The regime's Army today continued its aggression against nationalist positions in the Al-ma 'Rufiyah and Bsaba areas. This morning the Army shelled the hills of 'Ayn 'Nub and Al-ma 'Rufiyah from artillery emplacements in Al-Wadaya. The nationalist positions returned the fire to silence the Army artillery. An agreement for a cease-fire at 1000 was reached, but the Army did not abide by it completely. It resumed its attacks and shelled the areas of 'Ayn 'Nub and Al-ma 'Rufiyah with mortars at 1220.

Israeli Gunboat Rakes Coast Off Al-Rashidiyah Camp

NC040531 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0445 GMT 4 Sep 87

[Text] An Israeli gunboat reportedly raked the coastal area south of Al-Rashidiyah camp in Tyre with heavy-caliber machineguns before midnight last night. Earlier in the evening, Israeli gunboats had fired flares over the camp.

Clashes Between Two SSNP Factions Intensify

NC041037 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0945 GMT 4 Sep 87

[Text] The clashes in Al-Kufah between the two Syrian Social Nationalist Party [SSNP] factions of 'Isam al-Mahayri and Jubran Juraysh have intesified. By noon today the fighting had spread to Anfah, where the two sides are currently exchanging artillery and rocket fire.

The clashes have been going on since this morning in the areas of Fi', Diddah, Bturram, Barsa, 'Afsadiq, and Batrumin, and have left an unknown number of dead and wounded in their wake. Ambulances have been seen moving up and down the roads of the area.

It is worth noting that the Al-Kurah District is an important stronghold of the Jubran Juraysh group. However, the Syrians have recently resorted to using the method of the carrot and the stick in their efforts to force the SSNP members in the area to support 'Isam al-Mahayri and come under his command, which is directly subordinate to Damascus.

Najib, NFF Official Interviewed by Budapest TV

LD040311 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1915 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Interview with Feda Mohammad Dehneshin, first deputy chairman of the Afghan National Fatherland Front [NFF] and Najib, PDPA general secretary, by unidentified reporter on the "Panorama" program; date and place not given; Dehneshin and Najib speak in Dari with superimposed Hungarian translation — recorded]

[Excerpts] In a few days, the Afghan and Pakistani foreign ministers will again hold discussions in Geneva under the mediation of the UN deputy secretary general. At what stage is the process of national reconciliation in Afghanistan? Let us see.

[Reporter] [passage omitted] Many people outside the party, politicians who featured in the old system, have found a place in the government. This opening is served also by the NFF.

[Feda Mohammad Dehneshin] The PDPA has officially declared that it is prepared to share power with the counterrevolutionaries. In our documents, we have stated that they can return to Afghanistan and be openly active here. In the sense of our recently communicated party law, political organizations can be formed, either within the framework of the Front, our outside of it. What is more, in the case of an agreement, they can also take on a role in the Afghan Government; certain portfolios have been offered to them. This is a democratic step, it fits faithfully into the policy of national reconciliation.

[Reporter] A good few months have passed since the policy of national reconciliation was announced, and the unilateral cease-fire. Are the advantages obvious; is the progress since then obvious?

[Dehnesin] Look, this policy of national reconciliation derives from the objective and subjective needs of the Afghan people and Afghan society. The Afghan people are tired of the war and want peace. The PDPA, for this reason, is building its policy corresponding to the wishes of our people, and on the objective social endowments. It is in the spirit of this that the direction of national reconciliation was born, the aim of which is to at last put an end to the battles, cease the bloodshed, the fratricidal war.

In July, the government extended the unilateral cease-fire for another 6 months, thus extending at least the hope. The party general secretary directing the country speaks of this:

[Najib] You know, we announced the policy of national reconciliation precisely to create peace, to prepare the creation of a government reflecting national unity. This is also the aim of our proposed extended unilateral cease-fire. If the armed intervention ceases, if the attacks directed against us are not repeated, and we receive guarantees for this, then the process of repatriation of Soviet Armed Forces can also be accelerated. I would like to emphasize that we are working for the reconstruction of an independent and sovereign Afghanistan outside the bloc. [passage omitted]

'Abdul Wakil To Visit SFRY, Austria En Route to Geneva

LD040621 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0415 GMT 4 Sep 87

[Text] Kabul, September 3, *Bakhtar* — 'Abdul Wakil, Politburo member of the PDPA CC and minister of foreign affairs at the head of a delegation left Kabul for Geneva. He will be heading the Afghan delegation at the 4th stage of the seventh round of Geneva talks between the DRA and Pakistan for seeking a political solution of the situation around the DRA.

'Abdul Wakil on his way to Geneva will pay friendly visits to Austria and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia from September three to six.

Pakistani Party Leader Holds Kabul Press Conference

LD040630 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0418 GMT 4 Sep 87

[Text] Kabul, September 3, *Bakhtar* — Asghar Khan, leader of Tehrik-e Istiqlal Party of Pakistan who is heading a high-ranking party delegation on a friendly visit to the DRA participated in a press conference held here on Wednesday.

Asghar Khan, during the press conference, apprised local and foreign journalists about the role of Tehrik-e Istiqlal Party in Pakistani society, his party's program about the expansion of friendly relations between the peoples of Afghanistan and Pakistan as well as Pakistan-India relations.

He also replied to the questions which were put by the journalists about the policy of national reconciliation in the DRA and poisonous propaganda of Western mass media about the situation around Afghanistan.

Further on Creation of Trade, Education Ministries

LD040636 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0421 GMT 4 Sep 87

[Text] Kabul, September 3, *Bakhtar* — The periodical session of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA under the chairmanship of Haji Mohammad Chamkani, acting president of Revolutionary Council, was held here on Wednesday,

The session approved a decree in seven articles on the readmission of officers and the payment of the pension of the officers and soldiers. The session also ratified a regulation on the award of medals and letters of merits to distinguished officers and soldiers in the Armed Forces in recognition of their meritorious services.

For the better management of trade affairs, the session approved the creation of the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Ministry of External Trade. Likewise, in order to bring the professional and technical education under a unified system, the session endorsed the establishment of the Ministry of Professional-Technical Education.

Upon the proposal of the Supreme Commission of National Reconciliation, the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council either pardoned the remaining term of a number of prisoners or reduced their term of imprisonment.

The Presidium of Revolutionary Council also considered some organisational matters.

Karachi Radio Reports Mujahidin Activities

Jalalabad Airport Attacked

BK031130 Karachi Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] In Afghanistan, the mujahidin are reported to have launched another attack on the military airport at Jalalabad, the third since the start of this year. They stormed the airport with missiles and rocket launchers, damaging four Soviet planes and helicopters on the runway. Some airport buildings were also hit. The airport was closed immediately after the attack.

25 Soldiers Killed in Farah

BK040638 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
0600 GMT 4 Sep 87

[Text] According to a report from Afghanistan, mujahidin have broken the 4-day seige in Farah city and repulsed Soviet-Kabul forces. In this attack, 25 Soviet-Kabul soldiers were killed and an armored car was damaged. In another attack, the mujahidin captured a post of the Afghan forces in the (Mohallazar) area near Qandahar, killing eight Afghan soldiers.

Tehran Radio Report on Ershad Remarks Refuted
BK040236 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 0110 GMT 4 Sep 87

[Text] The government has contradicted a report broadcast by Radio Tehran on Tuesday last [1 September] attributing to President Ershad certain remarks on the Gulf and the recent incident in Mecca. A Foreign Ministry spokesman in Dhaka last night categorically stated that Radio Tehran's report attributing the remarks to President Ershad was totally fabricated. He said one Mr Ebrahim Rahimpur of the Iranian foreign office, who had accompanied the Iranian ambassador in Dhaka [words indistinct] only to present a check from the Iranian Embassy to the president's relief fund, had no other discussion than flood situation in Bangladesh.

The spokesman said Bangladesh's position on these two issues referred to in Radio Tehran's report are well known and have been reiterated on many occasions both at home and abroad. He said the Government of Bangladesh has taken serious view of this mischievous and concocted report. The Iranian ambassador was called yesterday to the Foreign Office and was apprised of the displeasure of the government.

Sheikh Hasina Rejects Ershad's Dialogue Offer
BK031524 Dhaka THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 30 Aug 87 p 1

[Text] Leader of the Opposition in the Parliament and Chief of Awami League Sheikh Hasina on Saturday spurned President Ershad's offer for a dialogue between the Government and the Opposition on reaching a consensus in overcoming the flood crisis.

Speaking at a press conference at the residence of her late father at Dhanmondi, Sheikh Hasina blamed the Government for its lapses to meet the flood crisis and stated that the Opposition would not share the Government's failure. She said that the Opposition had been demanding the resignation of President Ershad and his Government and the people rejected him by demonstrating their no-confidence through peaceful observance of 54-hour hartal [strike]. "There can be no dialogue with President Ershad now," she asserted reiterating her demand for the resignation of the present Government.

She bitterly criticised the Government for the inadequacy of relief to the flood affected people. She upbraided the government for corruption and mismanagement of relief operation. She observed that the present government had lost its credibility and the meagre flow of international assistance was indicative of this fact. She demanded the resignation of President Ershad and his Government and said "the politicians would face the flood situation with help from the international community".

The Awami League chief said that her party and the Eight-Party Alliance had been doing their best to provide relief to affected people. "Our resources are limited but we are trying to contribute our mite to help the distressed people", she said.

Khomeyni Attends 'Ashura Ceremony in Jamaran
LD041324 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1030 GMT 4 Sep 87

[Excerpt] Dear listeners: On the occasion of 'Ashura, the anniversary of the martyrdom of His Holiness Abu 'Abdallah Husayn, peace be upon him, glorious mourning ceremonies were held in Hoseyniyeh Jamaran this morning in the presence of the imam of the ummah. In these ceremonies, Hojjat ol-Eslam Kowsari gave a eulogy [nowhekhani] in praise of the lord of martyrs, Husayn ibn 'Ali, peace be upon him, and his 72 companions, as well as of the martyrs of the bloody Friday in holy Mecca. [passage omitted]

Hashemi-Rafsanjani Sermon Warns U.S. Over Gulf
LD041307 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1030 GMT 4 Sep 87

[Text] Coinciding with the start of the 'Ashura anniversary of the martyrdom of the great hero of Islam and revolter against blasphemy, oppression, and cruelty, the holy Abu 'Abdallah Husayn — may peace be upon him — the mourning Muslim ummah of Iran, organized in mourning groups of the lord of martyrs, today attended Friday prayers centers throughout the country. They chanted the slogan of "War, war until victory," and cries of "Mohammad, they have killed the pilgrims of the house of God," which demonstrated their anger at and repulsion of the U.S. regime ruling over Saudi Arabia because it was the cause of turning a group of pilgrims of the house of God into martyrs while they performed ideological and political prayers with great splendor.

The revolutionary people of Tehran, chanting "We will never submit to degradation — the Persian Gulf of Iran is the burial place of Reagan," gathered in Tehran University and its surrounding thoroughfares to perform the Friday prayers led by Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi-Rafsanjani.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani, referring to outward behavior of arrogance, said that contrary to its claims that it believes in principles, is a liar. He remarked: One of the characteristics of arrogance is that whenever it can oppress, it will. We have seen examples of this in the Husaynite 'Ashura and in holy Mecca.

The imam's representative in the Supreme Defense Council then discussed the current regional and international situation. He said that with U.S., French, and British support, reactionaries in the region, the Monafeqin [hypocrites organization], and internal counterrevolutionaries are preparing a plan against the Islamic Republic of Iran. He said: At present, the world of arrogance, by bringing about certain special conditions in the Persian Gulf, is pursuing several aims, one of which is to weaken the Islamic revolution. Today the most important news threatening the illegitimate interests of colonialism is the new and mighty Islamic movement, which has its base in Iran. The world of arrogance has admitted to this and one Western analyst, referring to this issue in an article, said: No other movement in the world challenges the West more than this; the strongest and newest wave is the Islam-seeking movement.

Hojjat Hashemi-Rafsanjani added: The preservation of the Ba'thist Party of Iraq and of Saddam himself is another aim being pursued by arrogance, and in order to maintain Saddam it is using its honor, money, and all its resources. It has been explicitly said: If we lose the Ba'thist Party of Iraq, we do not know what will happen next. Arrogance knows that if this dam falls in the face of the flood of the Islamic movement, they must erect a second. The representative of the imam in the Supreme Defense Council, defining the third aim of arrogance, which seeks to prevent the unity of the world of Islam and to create facionalism within it, considered the events that occurred in Mecca as being the best evidence of its desire to eliminate unity. He said: They wanted to see enough bloodshed being poured among Muslims to make it impossible for any bridge to reunite them. By creating differences and divisions they hoped to prevent the world of Islam from coming together.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani said that another objective of arrogance is the renewed military presence in the Persian Gulf, for which Iraq and Kuwait created pretexts. He said: The United States has now embarked on some suspicious moves in the Persian Gulf so as to involve others; these moves included the planting of mines to the east of the Strait of Hormuz, near Khawr Fakkah, which used to be a secure place for ships. With this act it dragged the forces of France and Britain to the Persian Gulf, whereas these two countries were not supposed to come to the region. Other suspicious moves include a stray missile that hit Kuwaiti territory — it is still not clear who fired this missile — and also another report that a Japanese vessel carrying Iranian oil was hit by Iranian speedboats. All these claims demonstrate that the United States wants everyone to enter the Persian Gulf, and in this respect, an incident like the tragedy in Mecca is needed to ruin relations between the Arabs and Iran.

The imam's representative in the Supreme Defense Council added: Another aim of arrogance is to preserve Israel; the creation of war between Iran and Iraq was also due to this very reason. Even now arrogance is trying to draw the Arabs closer to Israel. The Iraqi representative in the United States took the first step toward this objective by declaring officially: Arabs no longer see the need to fight Israel. This official declaration is very important, yet the Arab world has shown no reaction. The last aim of arrogance is to solve Reagan's domestic problems with the Republican Party, which wants to put on a show of strength somewhere so as to divert U.S. public opinion. It also wants to revive its servants' confidence, which, in the course of this period, as a result of the shah's departure and the disgrace of the McFarlane affair, has been lost.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani explained that all these lies are part of psychological warfare, and that arrogance hopes that it will solve problems with this psychological warfare. Referring to the policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran with regard to this issue, he said: Our policy is such that while deploying all our resources so that such an event [as heard] may not take place, we will maintain our patience and principles, and we will continue our blow-for-blow policy. If such an event were to occur and the war between Iran and Iraq were to spill over and go beyond these two countries, we predict that the United States, France, Saudi Arabia, and Kuwait will regret it the most.

The imam's representative in the Supreme Defense Council said that if a war were to occur in the Persian Gulf, the countries south of the Persian Gulf would not be capable of tolerating it, and with the closing down of the oil industry, the world would lose one of its principal supply lines. He said: How can the world tolerate a long war in this region? If Iran sustainsdamage, the countries south of the Persian Gulf and those of the world will have to sustain more damage. We predict that just as the United States has had to sustain losses at every step it has taken here, its final steps will be fatal. If the United States wants to withdraw, it is easier to do so now rather than tomorrow. We accept that it is difficult for Reagan to withdraw the naval force, but it will be more difficult for him to receive coffins draped with U.S. flags.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani said in conclusion that the war has reached a very sensitive stage, and called on the people to be prepared and alert, and to participate extensively in the convoy of 'Ashura epic-makers.

IRNA Report on Sermon

LD041509 Tehran IRNA in English
1414 GMT 4 Sep 87

[Text] Tehran, Sept 4, IRNA — Majlis Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani said here today that the U.S. would do far better to send home its warships from the Persian Gulf now than carry the bodies of its servicemen in the wake of an encounter with Iran later on. He said in the event of a full-scale encounter between Iran and the big powers in the Persian Gulf, the U.S., France, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait will be the principal losers, and will regret most.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani who was sermonizing to a multitudinous group of worshippers at the compounds of Tehran University as substitute leader of Friday congregational prayers criticized the Americans and Baghdad's supporters for intentionally fanning the flame of Iraq-Iran war and for fomenting agitation in the region for the purpose of involving other Persian Gulf countries in the conflict and finding an excuse for legitimizing presence of U.S. forces in the Persian Gulf.

Rafsanjani said ever since the culmination of the Islamic revolution in Iran the oppressive world powers have dreaded an eventual world unity of Muslims as a situation threatening their predatory interests, and said that to prevent such a unity they have tried various schemes for pitting Muslim peoples and Muslim nations against one another. He said one such scheme was the unprovoked attack against peaceful and law-abiding Iranian pilgrims in Mecca on July 31 this year.

He said in their press releases to local and international media the Saudis had claimed that the Iranian pilgrims were armed with offensive weapons, whereas the fact that the overwhelming majority of martyred Iranians were ladies undeniably disproves the Saudi claim.

Rafsanjani reflected on episodes in the historical struggle in 680 A.D. between Imam Hoseyn (AS) and his followers on the one hand and Yezid and the Umayads on the other in the wilderness of Karbala and compared the incident to the carnage of Muslims in Mecca on July 31 saying that the Saudis who ventured to kill innocent pilgrims in Mecca this year unmistakably proved to have the same mind-set and mentality as those who martyred Imam Hoseyn and his followers in the year 680 A.D.

The speaker of the Iranian parliament said the triumph of the Islamic revolution in Iran and the post-revolution developments in the country and in the region have worried the Americans and tempted them to send their forces to the Persian Gulf, pretending in their so doing that they are solely responding to invitation by this or that Persian Gulf state.

He said for sometime after the Americans had involved Iran in an unwanted war with the Baghdad regime, the Americans and the big powers fancied that they had thereby sealed the doom of the Islamic revolution and the Islamic Republic, but that later developments in the battlescenes with the invading Iraqi troops disproved their calculations. He said ever since the Americans concluded that they could not stamp out the Islamic revolution simply by pitting the Iraqi Government against Iran, they tried to step in the battle scene and fight a war which Iraq has proved cannot successfully handle on its own.

Rafsanjani said under the circumstances every single incident in the Persian Gulf and in the region should be viewed and analyzed within the context of U.S. adventurism and in light of its provocative acts for suggesting conditions warranting its full-scale involvement in the Persian Gulf, and noted that the implications of the July 31 carnage in Mecca would seem really greater if the incident is seen within the larger context of U.S. provocation in the region.

The Majlis speaker said the discovery of a mine east of the Hormuz Strait, as well as an attack by a convoy of speed boats — allegedly Iranians — against a Japanese oil tanker, and the landing of a missile on a Kuwaiti island, and the shooting down of an Iraqi plane over Kuwaiti's airspace over the past few days are designed incidents for suggesting that the region is unsafe and for compelling Persian Gulf states to agree to U.S. policing of the water way.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani addressed himself to his world audience saying that Mr Reagan and the Republican Party in the United States are sources of every provocation in the Persian Gulf, and that the sooner the Americans leave the region the less Mr Reagan will stand to lose.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani Sermon Views UN Resolution

LD041548 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1230 GMT 4 Sep 87

[Second sermon given by Majlis Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani at the 4 September Friday prayer ceremony held at Tehran University — recorded]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted linking first and second sermons] The United States, Britain, and France have recruited the United Nations and the Security Council to formulate a resolution. Despite the fact that the United States has already breached Article 5 of the resolution, these three countries are still dragging

the United Nations behind them because they intend to form some pretext. They formulated a resolution; such resolutions have been approved hundreds, thousands of times without anyone accepting them. No oppressed party will ever accept an oppressive resolution. This time, however, these three countries are creating a great hue and cry. Their intention in preparing the resolution was simply to create some sort of international uproar.

However, we are not sure that the issue will end there. All great wars began in small regions. When two armies face each other and exchange insults, bitterness, and criticisms, it is possible for a single shot to be fired. No shot remains unanswered. Once this happens the 3d and 4th shots will increase to 5 shots, and then 50 shots, and eventually 500. There is no end. The sound of a bullet is always followed by other bullets; blood results in blood, and clashes will escalate. This is how it is between individuals and groups, especially when the climate is unsettled and there are elements intent on taking advantage of the (?situation). There are some, including Iraq, which intend to start a world war, simply to rescue itself from the present crisis. Therefore, such incidents might occur for us.

As for our policy, we make use of all our resources to prevent such a situation. We will maintain our tolerance, observe the limitations, adhere to our principles. As for retaliation, it is something that cannot be ignored. As we have stated, we will not leave any incident unanswered, but we must be careful not to give any excuse to those intent on exacerbating crises. Nevertheless, we must prepare ourselves for the likelihood of such an incident.

I state here quite openly that, considering the information available to us and according to our own calculations, there is the possibility of this happening — the possibility that the confrontation might go beyond Iran and Iraq. We must prepare ourselves for such an eventuality. We predict that should this happen, the United States, France, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait will regret it more than anyone. [shouts of approval and death to the United States] [passage omitted]

Combat Operations in War With Iraq Continue

Iraqi Planes Attack 'Economic Unit'

LD031743 Tehran IRNA in English 1740 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 3, IRNA — Intruding Iraqi warplanes attacked an economic unit in Nahavand Thursday morning inflicting some damage.

According to the report the workers of this unit were not harmed.

Attacks on Ships Reported

LD031734 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] Foreign news agencies, citing shipping sources today, have reported that a Japanese tanker and an Italian cargo ship were attacked in Persian Gulf waters by speedboats. According to the reports, these attacks were carried out within 4 hours of each other.

Embassy Denies Navy Hit Ship

LD031653 Tehran IRNA in English 1646 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] Rome, Sept. 3, IRNA — The Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran here denied Thursday that Iranian Naval units hit the commercial ship *Giuli Rubiro* in Persian Gulf waters.

A spokesman for the embassy emphasized that such an attack is against Iran's policy which is to safeguard navigation safety in the Persian Gulf.

He added that the renewal of Iraqi regime's raids on oil tankers in Persian Gulf waters indicate Baghdad's efforts to sabotage measures taken by U.N. and some Western countries towards security.

The spokesman reiterated that Baghdad's actions confirm the treachery of its regime, adding that no country will ever attain a real peace in the region until Iraqi threats are put an end to.

Iraq Bombards Sar Dasht

LD041111 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1003 GMT 4 Sep 87

[Text] The Zionist Iraqi regime, continuing its brutal measures, this morning bombarded Sar Dasht and its vicinity. Citing a reliable source, IRNA reported that the bombardment started at 0100 today and lasted 1 hour. As a result a number of our compatriots were killed or injured.

Iraqi Plane Shot Down

LD041602 Tehran IRNA in English 1513 GMT 4 Sep 87

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 4, IRNA — An Iraqi warplane was shot down by Iranian anti-aircraft fire over the airspace of Iran's Khuzestan Province at noon Friday.

Nothing is yet known of the whereabouts of the downed plane or on the fate of its pilot.

Joint Staff Communique No 2949

LD041623 Tehran IRNA in English 1614 GMT 4 Sep 87

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 4, IRNA — An Iraqi warplane was shot down in Iran's Khuzestan Province Friday, said a military communique released by the Joint Staff Command of the Armed Forces here today.

The 2949th Joint Staff Communique said that Iraqi troops sustained heavy losses in men and equipment throughout the fronts in artillery duels with Iranian Muslim combatants Thursday.

Iranian Gendarmerie forces shelled Iraqi positions in parts of the southern front yesterday, killing or wounding a number of enemy soldiers and destroying seven gun emplacements and a command vehicle of theirs.

Iranian patrols backed by heavy artillery and mortar fire reconnoitered key Iraqi positions throughout the battlefields Thursday and returned safely to bases.

Iraqi forces suffered substantial casualties and losses as their positions in Meymak, western fronts, were hit by Iranian artillery fire yesterday.

An Iraqi patrol convoy attempting to infiltrate Iranian positions in Chazabeh, southern fronts, Thursday was shelled and repelled by Iranian Muslim forces.

The artillery fire of Iranian combatants inflicted heavy losses on Iraqi armoured and motorized units in Doshcykh, Helaleh, Meymak, Mehran and Hoseyniyeh, western and southern fronts, Thursday.

Iranian artillery fire prevented Iraqi engineering units from fortifying their positions in Qasr-e Shirin and setting up embankments in Chazabeh.

Movement of heavy Iraqi vehicles east of Basra, southern fronts, was checked by Iranian artillery fire, the communique concluded.

Tehran Accuses U.S. of Mining Gulf, Hitting Tankers

LD031902 Tehran IRNA in English 1852 GMT 3 Sep 87

["U.S. Efforts To Make the Region Insecure: An Analysis" — IRNA headline]

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 3, IRNA — The massive and unprecedented presence of U.S. forces in the Persian Gulf and Oman sea proves that the U.S. Administration is after a new adventurism in the world.

A survey on the incidents occurred so far reveals that the U.S. is playing a direct role in creating tension in the region in order to justify its massive military presence in the Persian Gulf and Oman Sea.

Washington, by directing the Iraqi regime's mischievous acts, is seeking to convince the opposition wings who are against Reagan's militarism in the region. Among these measures taken by the U.S. is mining the regional waterways.

The U.S. which to some extent increased its military forces in the region under the pretext of escorting Kuwaiti tankers has now stepped up dispatch of its warships suggesting that it wants to de-mine the regional waters.

Pretending that the regional waters are insecure, the U.S. has even forced its allies such as Britain and France to help it. Washington is presently pursuing a plan to exacerbate the tension in the region and to this end it directly carries out some military operations in some cases.

The attack on a Japanese oil tanker in a new area between the Abu Musa island and the Hormuz Strait last night can be cited as an example in this regard.

Western media influenced by the U.S. has attributed the attack to the Iranian speed boats while the very fact that the tanker was carrying Iranian oil would be sufficient to refute these allegations. On the other hand the issue shows that the U.S. is probably deploying its own speed boats to carry out such attacks in the Persian Gulf and Oman Sea.

Similar incidents happened before when a tanker carrying Iranian oil hit a mine in the Oman Sea. Iran at that time announced that the mine was most probably planted by the U.S.

Simultaneous with these acts a suspicious move has taken place in the northern Persian Gulf. The *Associated Press* has reported that a missile had hit the Kuwaiti island of Faylakah Tuesday night. AP says it is not known whether the missile was launched by Iraq or Iran.

This question is raised while it is not difficult for military experts to identify the direction from which the missile has been launched.

In any case, if the agency (AP) had a reliable probability that Iraq had not launched the missile, it would never mention Iraq.

If the issue is linked to the downing of an Iraqi warplane by Kuwaiti anti-aircraft units on Wednesday, it can be concluded that the Iraqi regime, instructed by the U.S., is seeking to aggravate the regional insecurity. It is noteworthy that reliable sources have confirmed the downing of the Iraqi plane by Kuwait Wednesday.

Summing up movements of the U.S. and its allies as well as Iraqi acts of atrocity, one should admit that Washington is looking for an opportunity to pave the way for its massive military build-up in the Persian Gulf and that the likelihood of a U.S. adventurism is not beyond expectation.

No doubt Iran will not remain silent towards the joint U.S.-Iraqi plots to spread tension in the region and Iranian combatants have repeatedly proved that they will strongly counter such moves.

Tehran Radio Interviews Naval Commander

LD311107 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0740 GMT 31 Aug 87

[Interview with Commodore Malekzadegan, commander of the Navy, by unidentified Armed Forces program correspondent on the "Armed Forces" program; date and place not given — recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Greetings dear listeners.

In view of recent events in the Persian Gulf and the latest developments in that sensitive and strategic waterway, today we have with us Commodore Malekzadegan, commander of the Iranian Navy. Commodore, thank you. What is your opinion on the presence and strengthening of the naval fleets of the United States and her allies in the area?

[Malekzadegan] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. The reasons for the increased naval presence of the United States and her allies in the area are obvious. We should go back a little to when world arrogance imposed the war on us through the mercenary Saddam and committed this savage act of aggression and faced total defeat. It then attempted to end the war with an imposed peace — at least that was their view — through an all-round fortification. When this proved unsuccessful and our combatants on the fronts were determined to annihilate Saddam and the Saddamists, the United States attempted to get regional countries to assist him. The United States involved regional reactionary countries; by using facilities, equipment, and financial assistance, the United States tried to implement this plan. But, it realized that all this was useless, especially in the northern Persain Gulf section and the middle region. So the United States recently entered the Persian Gulf. Of course, it had been present 2-3 months prior to this, but it had never staged any naval action at any other time or in any other place. In my opinion, the sole U.S. aim is to confront the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Islamic system and to attain its cursed arrogant goals in this vital and sensitive region.

In connection with strengthening its forces, as repeatedly announced, the United States is escorting oil tankers and commercial convoys to keep the marine communication routes of regional reactionary countries open. This is what the United States is doing now. I think that if unrest is created in the region and our marine commuication routes are threatened, theirs [regional countries] will definitely be threatened too, and the United States and all her lackeys in the region will suffer.

[Correspondent] Thank you very much. In view of the sensitivity of the present stage of the imposed war and since the honorable war officials have announced that our combatants must deal blows to the Saddam regime with all their might, how do you see the readiness of the Iranian Navy to carry out its sensitive duties at this sensitive juncture?

[Malekzadegan] As far as the Navy's readiness is concerned, I think that the operations that it has carried out in the past — and is carrying out at present — testify to this combat readiness. The various exercises — you saw that the Iranian Navy went into action powerfully, especially in the last fairly recent exercises — showed the strength and readiness of this force. Its air and sea capability, surface and submarine units, minesweeping operations, and the use of our minesweeping fleet show its readiness in this respect. Generally, thanks to the efforts, self-sacrifice, and hard work of our committed and pious personnel,our vessels, helicopters, and fixed-wing aircraft have been maintained and it has been possible to carry out our general daily operations in the Persian Gulf, including identifying and searching all vessels entering the Persian Gulf, putting them in quarantine [quarantineh] in various areas — in the Strait of Hormuz, in the Gulf of Oman, and in the middle section — and escorting our own convoys, that is, oil tankers and commercial vessels, between their points of departure and destination.

In addition to this, we patrol and guard the waters of our Islamic homeland in the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman and sensitive and vital resources in the Persian Gulf and various islands and ports. This is the sum total of the duties daily carried out by the Navy. Every day we have more than 15-20 heavy units [vahed-e sangin] in the area carrying out various missions such as patrol-reconnaisance and all the tasks that I have listed.

In addition to this, we have forces at our various bases and ports which are 100 percent ready for action to implement our contingency plans if potential plots in the region become actual plots.

Our plans have been approved by the Supreme Defense Council and the commander of the Khatem ol-Anbiya' headquarters to the effect that if the Islamic Iranian system or our commercial vessels, oil tankers, or combat vessels, and so forth in the Persian Gulf are attacked, we will implement this special plan. We are fully prepared to react forcefully, decisively, and crushingly against our enemies in the region.

UN Secretary General's Visit Seen as 'Positive'

LD031928 Kuwait KUNA in English 1829 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] United Nations, Sept 3 (KUNA) — Iran has given an "unconditionally positive" response to a number of points raised by Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar in connection with the implementation of the Security Council's peace plan in the Arabian Gulf, an Iranian official, Amir Zamani, told reporters Thursday.

But the secretary-general's spokesman, Francois Giuliani, declined to characterize the Iranian response to the July 20 cease-fire order as definitive.

He also declined to comment on Zamani's characterization of the response as "unconditionally positive."

Asked if the secretary-general was satisfied with the response, Giuliani said it was not up to the secretary-general to decide whether it is satisfactory or not, but to the Security Council.

Giuliani said the Iranian response to points raised during recent discussions with Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Mohammad Larinjani was submitted to the secretary-general orally Wednesday night by the director-general of Iran's Department of International Affairs, Mohammad-Jafar Mahallati.

Giuliani declined to discuss the substance of the points, but when asked if the response was connected to the implementation of the resolution, he replied: "Obviously."

Earlier this week, Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati sent a formal invitation to the secretary-general to visit Iran between September 10-13 to discuss the resolution. There is a standing invitation from Iraq to visit Baghdad.

Discussing the invitation at the regular news briefing for U.N. correspondents, Giuliani said the secretary-general was awaiting guidance from the members of the council.

"The whole thing is a matter for the Security Council, which has to decide whether to accept the invitation or not," Giuliani said.

A meeting with the five permanent council members — Britain, China, France, the U.S. and the USSR — was scheduled for later Thursday. The trip also has to be approved by the ten non-permanent members and consultations are continuing.

As KUNA reported earlier in the day, the "big five" have approved a peace mission by the secretary to the region provided certain conditions are met.

These include prior agreement by Iran that the agenda of the peace talks on the secretary-general's mission be restricted to the July 20 resolution which calls for an immediate halt to the fighting, withdrawal of forces followed by comprehensive peace talks.

Warning Given of Hizballah Attacks on U.S. Targets

TA040434 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 4 Sep 87

[Text] Iran announced last night that the Hizballah organization is planning to attack Saudi Arabian and U.S. military and civilian targets throughout the world. The Voice of Israel's monitor says the commander of the Revolutionary Guards made the announcement on Tehran Radio.

Ministry Official Meets Nepal's Foreign Minister

NC030612 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
0430 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] The Central News Unit reports that our Foreign Ministry's political director general met with the Nepalese foreign minister the night before last and submitted a written message to him from Mr Velayati. During this meeting, bilateral relations, the latest developments in the imposed war, and the Mecca tragedy were discussed.

According to the same report, in separate meetings our Foreign Ministry's political director general also met and talked with the director of the Nepalese Oil Company and with his Nepalese counterpart.

2 Killed in Sunni-Shi'ite Clash in Shibagh
BK031631 Hong Kong AFP in English 1620 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Excerpt] Islamabad, Sept 3 (AFP) — Two people were killed and six wounded when clashes broke out Thursday between Shi'ite and Sunni Moslems in a north western Pakistani town, local journalists said.

Several hundred Shi'ite Moslems, commemorating the anniversary of the death of the prophet Muhammad's grandson Imam Hussain, held a procession in Shibagh town, near Attock about 100 kilometres north west of here.

After passing through a Sunni-dominated area, they stopped in front of a mosque where several dozen Sunni Moslems had gathered to protest against the local administration's decision to let the procession go ahead, witnesses contacted by telephone said.

The Shi'ites shot at the Sunnis and attacked them with axes, knives and sticks, witnesses said, adding that the Sunnis retaliated by throwing stones.

Local journalists quoted doctors as saying two Sunnis died on the spot and at least six were taken into hospital, two of them in a critical condition with head and abdominal injuries.

Shops were said to have closed in Attock and traffic was stopped in protest at the attack. [passage omitted]

Opposition Says Country Used as U.S. Base
BK031000 Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 27 Aug 87 p 8

[Text] Peshawar, Aug 26 — Secretary General of National Democratic Party Farooq Qureshi has said that the rulers were using the country as an American base for operation against Afghanistan. He was addressing a press conference at residence of Dr Sheikh Habibullah on Wednesday.

Mr Farooq Qureshi alleged that subversive activities in Afghanistan were being conducted at the behest of the United States and as a result the poor masses of our country were facing bombing and explosions continuously. He maintained that the rulers and certain political parties wanted to extend the Afghan war and were prepared to go to any length to serve American imperialist interests and did not care for the interest of Pakistan. He urged the rulers to hold direct talks with the D.R.A regime to resolve the Afghan dispute and not to kill the poor masses for the sake of American interests. He said Soviets were sincere to withdraw their forces from Afghanistan and Dr Najib he said, had also offered unilateral ceasefire twice but some vested interests had been extending the war to achieve their goals.

Answering to a question, he lamented that although the number of Punjabis in Pakistan Army was more than any other province, they were mostly gunners. He stressed the Generals who gifted the country with martial law four times were belonging to N.W.F.P calling their names General Azam, General Mohammad Ayub Khan, General Yahya Khan and General Mohammad Ziaul Haq had domicile of this province. About the five point programme of Mr Junejo he said it was just a mockery and in fact the residents of some Kachi Abadies [slums] like Daru Khana in Peshawar were not given the proprietary rights even after a hundred years.

Curfew Imposed Following Muslim-Tamil Clashes

BK031122 Hong Kong AFP in English 1110 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] Colombo, Sept 3 (AFP) — Police clamped a curfew on an area of northeast Sri Lanka Thursday after a popular young Moslem official was shot dead, triggering a riot by Moslem youths, official sources said.

Two suspected Tamil gunmen riding a motorcycle shot assistant government agent Habib Mohamed as he was on his way to a mosque in Mutur, south of Trincomalee, the sources said.

Moslem youths launched retaliation attacks on Tamil shops and homes, the sources said.

Government officials were not immediately available for comment.

Situation 'Tense'

BK031649 Hong Kong AFP in English 1644 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] Colombo, Sept 3 (AFP) — Police clamped a 20-hour curfew on a town in northeast Sri Lanka Thursday after gunmen shot dead a Moslem official, triggering a riot by Moslem youths, officials and residents said.

Moslems torched at least six shops owned by Tamils in the town of Mutur, south of Trincomalee, after the slaying of assistant government agent Habib Mohamed as he was on his way to a mosque for morning prayers, residents said.

Residents and local officials said it was the first major outbreak of violence since the July 29 peace accord was signed between India and Sri Lanka with the intention of ending the Tamil separatist conflict.

Local officials and residents said Mr Mohamed's killers were believed to be members of a Tamil separatist group who had been warned by him the previous day not to fly their flag in the town. Tamil militant groups' spokesmen in India denied this.

Armed police patrolled the streets of Mutur during the curfew. Indian troops in Sri Lanka to keep the peace following the July 29 Colombo-New Delhi accord aimed at ending the Tamil separatist conflict have been sent to the area to prevent violence spreading, officials said.

"The situation is tense but under control," a government official in the neighbouring Batticaloa District said over the telephone.

(In Madras, southern India, Sri Lankan Tamil militant groups denied responsibility for the murder of the government official.

(Spokesmen for the six groups said the murder indicated that the situation in the region was "far from normal", even after the signing of the July 29 peace pact.

(A spokesman for the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), the strongest Tamil militant group, said they had protested an attack on Moslems by Sri Lanka's Sinhalese majority at Akkaraipattu earlier by calling a general strike in Batticaloa and Amparai Districts for Saturday.

(L. Ketheeswaran, a spokesman for the Eelam People's Revolutionary Liberation Front (EPRLF), another militant group, said the situation in Trincomalee District was worsening, with Sinhalese home guards and crowds allegedly attacking Tamils, necessitating intervention by Indian peace-keeping troops.)

Tamils Protest Police Action

BK041004 Hong Kong AFP in English 0958 GMT 4 Sep 87

[Text] Colombo, Sept 4 (AFP) — Sri Lanka's dominant Tamil militant group forced shops and schools to close and halted public transport Friday in eastern Batticaloa District to protest recent police actions in the area, government officials said.

They said members of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) forced motorists off the road and allowed only cyclists to move. Local police have called in Indian peace-keeping troops to patrol Batticaloa town to prevent clashes between Tamil and Sinhalese groups, the officials added.

The protest came a day after suspected Tamil gunmen shot dead a Moslem government official in neighbouring Trincomalee District, triggering Tamil-Moslem clashes in which at least six Tamil shops were torched. Tamil groups based in Madras, southern India, denied involvement in the murder.

Officials said the LTTE distributed hand-bills Thursday saying the police had unlawfully arrested a group of Moslems on a false charge of killing deer. Police said they caught the men "red-handed."

Earlier this week, police used tear gas on a mob which tried to attack the Batticaloa Police Station after a constable arrested an LTTE member for a traffic offence and seized his motorcycle.

Officials said the LTTE protest appeared to be part of a campaign to win back the support of Moslems who constitute about one-third of the population in the Eastern Province, where Sinhalese and Tamils make up the other two-thirds.

According to an Indian-backed peace accord to end Sri Lanka's ethnic strife a referendum is to be held in the Eastern Province to determine whether people there want to merge with the Tamil-majority Northern Jaffna Provincial Council.

Police said the LTTE wanted to hold a rally in Batticaloa Sunday but no permission will be given as meetings are banned under current emergency laws.

Meanwhile, Thursday's curfew in northeastern Mutur town, where the Moslem government official was shot dead, was lifted Friday but police and Indian soldiers continued their patrols, police said.

The establishment of the 7,000-strong Indian peace-keeping force to monitor the implementation of the peace pact was agreed upon by Colombo and New Delhi on July 29.